

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2165.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

SCHOOL.

Head Master—T. HEWITT KEY, M.A. F.R.S.
Vice Master—E. R. HORTON, M.A. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

The SUMMER TERM will begin for New Pupils on TUESDAY, April 27th, at 9.30 a.m.

The SCHOOL (for the better accommodation of which a portion of the South Wing of the College has recently been erected, is very near the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and within a few minutes' walk of the termini of several other railways.

Prospectuses containing full information respecting the Courses of Instruction given in the School, Fees, and other particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will take place on THURSDAY, April 23rd, at 7 o'clock p.m.

JOHN A. ROBUCK, Esq. in the chair.

Subject for Debate—'Is a Hereditary House of Legislature desirable?'

Tickets may be obtained at the College of the Honorary Secretary.

S. H. D'AVIGDOR, Hon. Sec.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

A COURSE OF SIX PUBLIC LECTURES ON THE GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES OF THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 p.m., beginning May 4, by Dr. F. MARTIN DUNCAN, F.R.S. Fee for the Course, 10s.

For particulars and cards of admission apply to

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq. Secretary.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS,

REGENT'S PARK.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, April 27 and 28, EXHIBITION OF SPRING FLOWERS. Tickets, 3s. 6d. each, to be had on orders from Fellows of the Society. Gates open at Two o'clock. Band will play from 2.30 to 3.30.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, IRELAND.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF LATIN in the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, being now vacant, Candidates for that office are requested to forward their testimonials to the Under-Secretary, DUBLIN CASTLE, on or before the 1st of AUGUST, 1869, in order that the same may be submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Candidate who may be selected for the above Professorship will have to enter upon his duties by being ready to assist in conducting the Examinations at the Queen's University, which begin on the last Tuesday in September next.

Dublin Castle, 16th April, 1869.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter for the Relief of Distressed Artists, their Widows and Orphans.

President—Sir FRANCIS GRANT, P.R.A.

The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of this Charity, will take place on SATURDAY, the 5th of May, in Willis's Rooms, St. James's, at 6 o'clock.

The Right Hon. Lord JOHN MANNERS, M.P., in the Chair.

* Tickets, including Wines, One Guinea each; to be had of the Stewards and the Assistant-Secretary, from whom all particulars relating to the Institution may be obtained.

JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, R.A., Honorary Secretary.
FREDERIC WAITE MAYNARD, Assistant Secretary.
24, Old Bond-street, W.

SWINEY LECTURES.—Dr. COBOLD, F.R.S.

will deliver a Course of Twelve Educational LECTURES on GEOLOGY and PALEONTOLOGY, at the ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street, on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, commencing on Saturday, the 1st of May, at 8 p.m. Admission free. Ladies invited.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—SUMMER

SESSION.

The Lectures and Clinical Instruction in the Wards will commence on MONDAY, May 3rd. Full particulars, with Terms, &c., may be obtained on application to the Dean.

E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D., Dean.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL

COLLEGE.

A Course of Demonstrations on DISEASES OF THE SKIN, by Dr. Robert Living, M.A., and a Course of Practical Instruction in HISTOLOGY, by Dr. Cayley, will be given during the Summer Session.

E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D., Dean.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN at HITCHIN,

HERTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION and SCHOLARSHIPS.

The first Entrance Examination will be held in London, and will occupy four days, beginning July 12th. Forms of Entry may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, Miss DAVIES, 17, Cunningham-place, N.W. These Forms must be filled up and returned on or before June 1st.

Two Scholarships, covering the whole of the Fees for the College Course (i.e. each of the annual value of 100 Guineas for three years), to be entered upon in October, 1869, will be awarded to the Candidates who shall pass the best Examination, such Candidates being not less than 18 or more than 25 years of age on the day that the Examination begins.

Professor LIVING,

H. J. ROBY Esq.,

Professor SEELEY,

Rev. SEDLEY TAYLOR,

} Examiners.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

The EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place in WILLIS'S ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, May 5th. The Right Hon. LORD STANLEY, M.P., in the Chair.

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Frederick Leigh Hutchins, Esq.
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ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The ANNUAL

GENERAL MEETING, to receive the Council's Report and to distribute the Amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art, will be held, at the New Theatre Royal Adelphi, on TUESDAY, April 27, at half-past 11 for 12 o'clock, by the kind permission of Benjamin Webster, Esq.

The Receipts for the current year will procure admission for Members and Friends.

LEWIS POCOCK, J. Hon. Secs.

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FOR BEGINNERS.—1 and 4, Oscar Villas, BROADSTAIRS, Kent.

Dr. L. LOEW, M.R.A.S., proposes to commence, on TUESDAY, the 4th of May, Three Courses, each of Thirty LECTURES, on the ARABIC, PERSIAN, and HINDUSTANI LANGUAGES. The Lectures on the Arabic Language will be delivered from 9 to 10; the Lecture on the Persian Language from 10 to 11; and the Lecture on the Hindustani Language from 11 to 12. They will be continued on each succeeding Tuesday and Friday at the same hours.

Fee for each Course separately 10l. 10s., payable in advance.

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MISS MARY HOLMES (PIANISTE) informs

her Friends and the Public that she will BE IN TOWN before 1st May. Communications respecting Lessons to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Novello, Ewer & Co., J., Berners-street.

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NEWSPAPER

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MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 8, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, April 27, at half-past 12 precisely, the well-known COLLECTION of BRITISH BIRD SKINS and EGGS, formed by the late N. TROUGHTON, Esq., of Coventry; in which will be found amongst other valuable specimens, examples of both the skin and Egg of the Great Auk, all in the finest preservation, and a large number of the Birds British killed.

On view the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had one week previous to the Sale.

Miscellaneous Books, Valuable Ecclesiastical and Civil Law Books, &c.—Four Days' Sale.

MESSRS. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., on TUESDAY, April 27, and three following days, at 1 o'clock, a COLLECTION of BOOKS in General Literature, as well as the Valuable Ecclesiastical and Civil Law Books of an Eminent Solicitor, deceased, from the West of England; comprising Robert's Holy Land, 6 vols. complete in parts—8. Augustini Opera, 4 vols.—Calvini Opera, 9 vols.—Wilkins's Concilia Magnæ Britannicæ, 4 vols.—Decretum 8. Rote Romanæ, 24 vols.—Tractatus Universi Juris, 29 vols.—Gibson's Codex, 3 vols.—Rymeri Fœdera, 20 vols.—The Year-Books, 11 vols.—Bracton de Legibus—Grevill et Grouville Thesaurus Antiquitatum, 25 vols.—Ippocratis et Galeni Opera, 13 vols. in 9.—Clergé de France, Procès Verbaux de, 16 vols.—Mantou's Works, 3 vols.—Gill's Bible, 9 vols.—Westcott and Martin's Greek Testament, 2 vols.—Knight's English Cyclopædia, 22 vols.—Lord Scrover's Tracts, 16 vols.—Fleury et Tillemont, Histoire Ecclesiastique, 50 vols.—Ferraria Promptus Bibliotheca Canonica, 2 vols.—Schmalzgrueber, Jus Ecclesiasticum, 12 vols.—Dodley's Annual Register, 18 vols.—Blackwood's Magazine, 61 vols.—Alison's Europe, 1815 to 1829, 9 vols.—Washington's Works, 12 vols.—Ireland's History of Kent, 4 vols.—Fairbairn's Imperial Bible Dictionary, 5 vols.—Knight's Pictorial History of England, 8 vols.—Early English Text Society's Books, 36 vols. and parts—Bp. Percy's Folio Manuscripts, 4 vols. and 3 parts—Ritson's Works, 8 vols.—Jeremy Taylor's Works, 15 vols.—Lardner's Works, 10 vols.—Bp. Hall's Works, 10 vols.—&c.; also the LAW LIBRARY of a Solicitor, deceased, from Manchester, comprising the Modestum, Rectoris, Comiti, Pleas and Exchequer Reports, Statutes at Large and Useful Practical Works.

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MESSRS. FOSTER respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 26th inst., the REMAINING PICTURES of the Important Collection formed by that liberal Patron of Art, THOMAS TODD, Esq., deceased; including a magnificent Landscape by Gainsborough, exhibited at the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition—Somersetshire, the well-known picture by Elby—The Village Bridal, a chef-d'œuvre of M. Anthony—Twickenham Meadows, by Holland—also a Pair by Guardi, and other examples of the Old Masters.

On view on Monday and Tuesday next.

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MESSRS. FOSTER respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 26th inst., at 1 precisely, by direction of the Administrator, the WORKS of the late ABRAHAM COOPER, R.A., including about twenty choice Finished Pictures, mostly exhibited at the Royal Academy; also, a number of Sketches and Drawings, some Armour, Costumes, Books of Prints, &c.

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MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on SATURDAY, April 24, a COLLECTION of ANCIENT and MODERN MUSIC, Rare Antiquarian Music, Full Scores of Operas, Oratorios, &c., also valuable Musical Instruments, Modern Pianofortes, Harmoniums, &c., by the most eminent Makers—Violins, Violoncellos, by Cremona and other Makers, comprising some capital Examples, including the Instruments of the late Mr. George Purday, Wind Instruments, Musical Boxes, a capital Flute Harmonium, &c.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 264,

APRIL, is just published.

Contents.

- I. CONFUCIUS.
- II. EDIBLE FUNGI.
- III. THE COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY OF NATIONS.
- IV. MEMOIR OF MADAME DE LAFAYETTE.
- V. THE SETTLEMENT OF ULSTER.
- VI. DILKE'S GREATER BRITAIN.
- VII. MATTHEW ARNOLD'S CRITICAL WRITINGS.
- VIII. AMERICAN FINANCE.
- IX. LONGMAN'S EDWARD III.
- X. CAMPBELL'S LIVES OF LYNDBURST AND BROUGHAM.

London: Longmans & Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 252,

is published THIS DAY.

Contents.

- I. RASSAM'S ABYSSINIA.
- II. MODERN ENGLISH POETS.
- III. GEOLOGICAL CLIMATES AND ORIGIN OF SPECIES.
- IV. COST OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.
- V. DANTE.
- VI. FEMALE EDUCATION.
- VII. TRAVELS IN GREECE.
- VIII. RELIGIOUS WARS IN FRANCE.
- IX. AIMS OF MODERN MEDICINE.
- X. IRISH CHURCH BILL.

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3. THE PERIL OF THE QUEEN—HENRIETTA MARIA, after W. F. Yeames, A.R.A.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

A DISCOURSE ON ANCIENT JEWELRY.
The "MUSE OF CORTONA."
BRITISH ARTISTS, their Style and Character.—William Douglas, R.S.A. Illustrated.
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COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY

MAGAZINE.

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Contents for MAY. No. DLXXXI.

HILARY ST. IVES.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

Book II. MYRTILLA.

Chapter I. A Lecture from Grandpapa—II. In the Summer-House—III. Mrs. Radcliffe gives Hilary advice—IV. The Scheme frustrated—V. Contrary to Expectation, Sir Charles is accepted—VI. Hilary leaves Hazlemer—VII. Bosgrave.

- II. The IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.
- III. On the ADVANTAGES of an ILL TEMPER. By Pelé-Méle.
- IV. THE LITTLE CHURCHYARD in the CITY. By Nicholas Michell.
- V. LORD BYRON. Some Recollections connected with his Name.

VII. HER WINNING WAYS: a Novel. Chaps. 21 and 22.

VIII. OUR LIFE in JAPAN.

IX. A SPRING in ROME and SOUTHERN ITALY. Part V.

XI. WHICH SHALL IT BE?

X. The LILY-BRIDE.

XI. THE RUINED CITIES OF ZULU LAND.

XII. BLACKLOCK FOREST.

XIII. Sir JAMES EMERSON TENNENT. Letter to the Editor from Mr. Cyrus Redding.

London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

Ready on Wednesday next.

THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE,

For MAY.

1. RED AS A ROSE IS SHE. By the Author of 'Cometh up as a Flower.'
2. THE POETRY OF THE PERIOD—MR. TENNENT.
3. MIDDLE EUPHROSINE'S THURSDAYS. By the Author of 'Kitty.'
4. LOVES FITS and FEVERS.
5. WHY I AM A BACHELOR.
6. ADVENTURES in the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO.
7. CUPID'S GAZETTE.
8. SUSAN FIELDING. (Continuation.) By the Author of 'Ardent Love,' 'Steven Lawrence, Yeoman,' &c.

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JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF

ACTUARIES.

No. LXXV. for APRIL, price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

Mr. JOHN COLES—On Railway Debenture Stock considered as a Security for the Investment of the Funds of a Life Assurance Society.
Mr. SAMUEL BROWN'S Extracts from Opening Address to Section F. (Economic Science and Statistics), of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Thirty-eighth Meeting, at Norwich, August, 1868.
Government Life Annuities.
German Life Assurance Institute.
Thirteenth Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, January 1, 1868. Part II. Life and Accident Insurance.
Home and Foreign Intelligence.—On the Condition and Progress of the German Life Assurance Offices in the Year 1867.
Bonus Reports.
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3. ELECTRA. By E. O. Malen.
4. A TALE of the BYGONE. By G. M. Fenn.
5. ROSA'S EXPERIENCE. By Francis F. Broderip.
6. THE HAWKING PARTY. By G. R. Robertson.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

LITERATURE

The Authentic Historical Memoirs of Louis Charles, Prince Royal, Dauphin of France, Second Son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette; who, subsequently to October, 1793, personated through supposititious means, Augustus Meves. The Memoirs written by the veritable Louis XVII., and dedicated to the French Nation. The Compilation and Commentary by his two eldest sons, William and Augustus Meves. (Ridgway.)

ON Wednesday, the 10th of June, 1795, just before sunset, a little coffin was borne out of the Temple, in Paris, under escort of two or three unconcerned officials and a few troops of the line; it was carried to the cemetery of the Church of St. Margaret, in the Faubourg St. Antoine. On that evening it was said in Paris that the son of Louis the Sixteenth had died in his prison. Groups of persons stood to see this humble funeral pass on its way. Individuals looked or commented upon it according to their political feelings. Some were supremely indifferent, some wore a serious air. "It's little Capet!" shrieked the *Faubourgiennes*. Other women, who thought of the child and his mother more than of the faults of his father's government, shook their heads as with pity, and said to one another, "It's the young Dauphin!" The body was buried in the common trench of the cemetery, but the exact spot, unmarked, was subsequently forgotten, and could never be recognized. A report arose that the corpse was buried in a grave by itself; a second that it was secretly interred at Clamart. Two things are, however, certain. The Dauphin died in the Temple and was buried in St. Margaret's. Louis the Eighteenth gathered a few bones from the lime-stuffed trench of the Magdalen churchyard, in which the bodies of Louis the Sixteenth and Marie Antoinette lay, and he carried them in mournful pomp to St. Denis, as the remains of that unfortunate couple. St. Margaret's would have yielded a charnel-house of bones, but it would have been impossible to distinguish amongst them those of the Dauphin. So Louis the Eighteenth let the matter drop. The dust of the little "king" could not be conveyed to St. Denis; it still lies somewhere in the democratic quarter of St. Antoine.

Well, notwithstanding the thoroughly attested fact that the Dauphin never left the Temple after he entered it a prisoner till his death, and that the Dauphin who died there was buried in the little churchyard of St. Margaret's, a variety of aspiring personages have denied both facts. Each of these claimed to be the true prince, and each looked on every counter-claimant as a sacrilegious impostor striving to pass himself off for the French Lord's Anointed. They are now all dead, but they are not all worth chronicling. Some of them have left heirs to their claims. Among the latter are William and Augustus Meves, who edit this book. They, perhaps, aim at a joint inheritance of the royalty which they derive from their supposed kingly sire. Some Eastern nations have two kings at a time—just as Brentford had—why should not France have two also, if she resolve (and what may not be resolved in France) on a restoration of the real Simon Pures of the Bourbons? Or one might take the magnificent reality, and the other the titular honour. Guillaume might be "Roi de France," and Auguste "Roi de Navarre." In this way, they might smell at the same nosegay, and be at peace—if rival "Dauphins" would only let them.

The successive Prince-Pretenders may be said to have come before the public periodically. About a year after "little Capet" was carried to the burying-ground of St. Margaret, the clever son of a tailor of St. Lo, one Hervagault, ran away from home and the shop-board, and successfully vagabondized as the son of an *émigré* noble. Prison and his sire's affliction could not touch the lad. He escaped again and again into the world, and played triumphantly any part he chose to assume—male or female. He would have been a first-rate actor, and the stage would have been proud of him, but he determined to go on the throne. In one of his imprisonments as a rogue and vagabond he imparted to his fellow rogues in prison that he was the son of Louis the Sixteenth. "I beg you will not think of telling this to anybody," said his pseudo-Majesty; and, of course, the story went to the warders, thence to the world outside; and when the Pretender was himself released, he found as much recognition as Perkin Warbeck at his brightest time. Everybody who hated the Government did him homage, and loaded him with good things. He was a handsome, clever rascal. "He is a tailor's son, and I want to make a tailor of him," said his poor, honest father. The knave was too much for the good man, and for the credulous dupes who believed the knave was a prince. After more prison discipline, Hervagault appeared in La Vendée. He took with him a portrait of the Dauphin and a mark in his leg made by the Pope as warrant of his quality. Royalists heaped kindnesses upon him, but "would his Majesty condescend to tell them —" His Majesty condescended accordingly. A good nurse in the Temple, seeing him so ill, had wrapt him in a bundle of linen, carried him out, and conveyed another child in! Since then, he had consorted with princes. England, Rome, Portugal, had recognized him. Princesses had sighed for him. The 18th Fructidor had been expressly got up for him. Its failure had brought him to the wandering condition in which they saw him. A weeping Marchioness asked him about the little fellow who had been put in his place in the Temple. "I am told," said the great comedian, "that he was the son of a very honest man, a tailor of St. Lo." The grosser he made the story, the more readily he was believed. He lived by it for years, and played his part, in or out of prison, in right royal fashion. Wealth was forced upon him, the whole country at last rang with his story, and the climax came when the ex-bishop of Viviers recognized him. Trial after trial proved who the pretender was, but the exposure only increased belief in him, and the pseudo-Dauphin's cells and tables were converted into regal appurtenances. This and much more was put an end to by his being again imprisoned as a common cheat. Fouché, or Bonaparte rather, kept the insinuating and plausible rascal in a dungeon till he was forgotten. Enfranchised, he tried the old game. At first, he experienced many disappointments, but his wonderful acting imposed on all. Various were his adventures, but they brought him into permanent trouble. Finally, he was shut up for life. His last words (in 1812) were a dignified assertion of his royalty. "Royalty!" said his old father, "why his mother was my wife, Nicole Bizot, and as honest a woman as ever lived."

Now, in 1812, when Hervagault died, there was a French deserter wandering about America, following various callings, and hinting at his being something very different from what he seemed. Three years later, hearing of the downfall of the Empire, he ventured to return

to France, and he sailed from New Orleans with a passport in the name of Charles de Navarre. After landing, he passed himself off on a poor widow as her long-lost son, and lived with her till she had nothing more to spend on him. He then made his way to Vezin, where he was identified, to his great disgust. He found that people had not forgotten Bruneau, the son of the *sabot* maker; a vagabond orphan boy whom the kinsfolk who would have helped him were obliged to turn out of doors. Like Hervagault, he had assumed, at first, only nobility. Times had been so confused, horrors so plentiful, and minds so agitated, that any romantic story might be true, and was hard to judge of. Bruneau's was so artfully told that an old Royalist baroness received him as a long-absent nephew, and maintained him in that character till the truth was discovered, when the adventurer was expelled. His subsequent misery made him glad for a time to be a menial in the kitchen of the house where he had haunted it as one of the family. His fellows there, however, made the life of the voluntary Simmel intolerable. He disappeared, and took a turn at everything, except honest work. He was on the highway, in prison, a fugitive, an insurrectionist; but at length Bruneau was caught by the military law, which sent him into the marine artillery, from which, being on the American coast, he deserted in 1806. He returned to France, as we have said, in 1815. His own district would not hold the vagabond. He withdrew, went to Pont de Cé, entered the kitchen of the innkeeper, Leclerc, who had been one of the cooks of Louis the Sixteenth, and expressed his wonder that M. Leclerc did not recognize him. "I am Louis the Seventeenth," he said, "and you have often pulled my ears in the kitchen of Versailles." "Did I?" said the innkeeper, "I will, at all events, kick you out of my own!" and forcible ejection followed. Ultimately, Bruneau made St. Malo his head-quarters, and there proclaimed his heirship to the throne. No two parts of his story held together, yet the dupes came in crowds, the ladies most abounding. Prayers were put up for him, a home was established for him, and a royal homage paid to him. The enthusiasm of the women, and some of them came from Paris, was the more astonishing, as Bruneau had none of the gentle, seductive ways of Hervagault. He was an impudent ruffian, with an ex-revolutionary priest and a forger for his secretaries; —secretaries who addressed letters from him to the poor Duchess of Angoulême, beginning with "Dear sister!" and ending with a request that she would "receive the embraces of her unfortunate brother the King of France and of Navarre."

While chief and secretaries were in prison they wrote the *Memoirs of the Life of the Dauphin*, but the work came under the eye of another prisoner who had the critical faculty. His name was Branzou. He pronounced the *Memoirs* "trash," and not only re-wrote them, but taught Bruneau matter which enabled him the better to sustain his part. Women of all ranks, gentlemen of Normandy, farmers, abbés, were among the Pretender's warmest adherents and most substantial supporters. The *Memoirs* were forwarded to the Duchess of Angoulême, but neither Norman baron nor lady de *haut parage* could get access to her on such an errand. Affairs began to look unfavourable, but they were soon revived by their connexion with the political attempt (known as that of the 20th of March) to overturn the Government. People were told that if they would only rise there

was a King at hand who would fix the maximum price of bread at three sous a pound! This attempt was as little profitable to Bruneau as that of the 18th Fructidor was to Hervagault. It led to a trial at which he was thoroughly identified, and where every word he uttered told against himself. As the evidence swelled against him his rage and filthiness of expletive went beyond all bounds. In a very hurricane of Bruneau's unclean passion the Judge passed sentence upon him, and in the year 1818 the Pretender passed into a well-earned captivity which lasted as long as his life.

Louis the Eighteenth congratulated himself and his niece that he was now free from pretended nephews and the duchess from pretended brothers. They were mistaken. Not a month had elapsed after disposing of Bruneau, when the fanatic Martin of Gallardon declared that he had seen the real Dauphin in a vision; that the prince had declared that he was alive; and that if Louis the Eighteenth dared to go through the ceremony of a coronation, the roof of the cathedral at Rheims would fall on his head! The fat and infirm King never meant to be crowned, but he gave great importance to Martin by allowing the seer to deliver his message at the foot of the throne. The prophecy undoubtedly produced that "De Bourbon, Duc de Normandie," who revealed his greatness with such an air of truthfulness to Silvio Pellico, in their common prison at Milan. Of this Dauphin, however, nothing more was heard, save a report of his having been found, murdered, in one of the valleys of Switzerland.

Martin of Gallardon was still prophesying in 1818, when Mr. Meves, a clever miniature-painter of his day, living in Shoreditch, ate of a too plentiful supper of craw-fish, and died soon after of indigestion. One paragraph of his will runs thus—"I leave to my natural reputed son, Augustus Antoine Cornelius Meves, born in the year 1785, . . . the half of all my property." Augustus, who is the hero of the volume before us, had never before heard himself thus designated, and he appealed to his mother, "Mrs. Meves," who was living apart from her husband. The lady, of whose marriage there is no record, resented the imputation of illegitimacy with a *merry-come-up* sort of indignation. "You, my dear Augustus," she said, "are the fruit of lawful wedlock. You are not the son of the late Mr. Meves, nor are you my son; for you, Augustus, owe your existence to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, Queen of France. She was your mother, who, in your infancy, entrusted you to my care, and I have done more than a mother's duty to you." When this revelation was made to Mr. Augustus Meves, he was thirty-three years of age—years of discretion! Nevertheless, he accepted the dignity, began to think over his early life, and to look for the downfall of his usurping uncle, who occupied the throne of France. Hitherto his career had been thoroughly well known, for he had been much before the public. Hummel had recognized his musical powers when a boy. Mrs. Cramer became one of his pupils; and when he made his first appearance, at a concert in Edinburgh, in 1805, under the name of Mr. Augustus, the papers declared that the young gentleman's "fine touch and exquisite execution could only be equalled by the great Mozart." This promising instrumentalist gave up teaching soon after his "reputed father's death," but he continued for many years to publish musical compositions, without any one imagining that he believed himself to be the lawful King of France. He, who was to have been a merchant, but whose taste made him a musician, was nothing less than King, in his own conceit,

and he tried to confirm it by recalling the days of his childhood and youth. He had been told the old story: he had been smuggled out of the Temple in a bundle of linen. To take his place, a lady of many names—Miss Crowley, Marianne de Courville, Madame Chroeter, Madame Schroeder, Mrs. Schroeder Meves, and, finally, plain Mrs. Meves (a lady who had been in the service of Marie Antoinette)—had given up her own son, and had taken charge of Marie Antoinette's! But Miss Crowley, or by whatever other name she should be called, had a mother's feeling for her own boy, and procured his release also: how, or what became of him, the "Dauphin" could not tell; but he was quite sure of the fact—Mrs. Meves had told him so; and, moreover, that she had procured a deaf and dumb lad, son of an English charwoman named Dodd, who really died in the Temple in the character of Louis the Seventeenth!

No wonder the newly-revealed Dauphin was set a-thinking. In obedience to his "reflective powers," he recalled his early days. He saw himself in a gloomy stone building, and he seemed to remember having been taken from it by his "reputed father"; but some of his unbelieving "reputed" relatives remarked that the first school at which he had been a pupil had formerly been the county prison, and the reminiscence might be thus explained. His Highness further remembered that, having taken "a course of medicine" in 1809, it had so cleared his memory that he could recall a grand water procession, which, he tells us, must have been the obsequies of Voltaire. "It must have been the regatta on the Thames, which we saw from the Apollo Tea Gardens at Vauxhall," was the sensible comment of his obstinate "reputed" uncle. Augustus even recollects being at the Argyle Rooms, in Regent Street, in 1815,—which is a wonderful feat of memory, seeing that that portion of Regent Street was not then completed. Again, when in Paris, Talma used to send him orders to see him "perform with Mdlle. Deschendis," in which name the reputed prince casts away all identity of Mdlle. Duchesnois. He speaks, moreover, of L'Ambigue, and spells *Sèvres* without the "r," and records his frequenting the Anti-Gallician coffee-house in London, and chronicles a visit to "the grave of Marshal Ney, in the gardens of the Luxembourg"! His candour, however, is praiseworthy. He does not omit to record the fact that, soon after his "reputed father's death," Dr. Tuthill, of Soho Square was called in, "who directed that I should be taken to a private lodging." When he recovered, a sensible friend, a Miss Powell, advised him not to let his brains go wool-gathering. Augustus then did a sensible thing, by asking his uncle, George Meves, once a grocer, then a retired valet, living in Long Acre, for his opinion on the greatness thrust upon him by his mother. The uncle, also a sensible person, did not believe a word of the lady's story. He speaks of her as "Your mother, Miss Crowley." His brother, he says, "might have married her," the uncle could not tell; he "knew very little of their proceedings." This was discouraging for the "Dauphin." His father called him in the paternal will, his natural son. His uncle did not know whether Miss Crowley and Mr. Meves were married or not. The lady seems to have been piqued rather rashly into the assertion that Augustus was not their son, but born in lawful wedlock, of the King and Queen of France. The assertion of an angry woman tends to show that papa Meves told the truth in his will, and that uncle George had a very fair idea as to how matters stood.

Nothing could persuade this unnatural uncle that his nephew was a prince. Frenchmen in

taverns in the Strand recognized Augustus at a glance. Leicester Square Gauls offered to put him on the throne of France, and one enthusiastic person thought he was paying him a compliment by saying, "Sir, if you are not the Dauphin, I really believe he must have died in the Temple." After the Revolution of 1830, on the arrival of the Duchess of Angoulême in England, Augustus Meves assailed her with fraternal notes; and when he told his uncle of his intention to visit his royal sister at Holyrood, Uncle George sent a man to bleed him, and then shut him up for a time out of harm's way.

Meanwhile, Dauphins were getting as "plenty as blackberries." One of them, who flashed out for a time and intended mischief to Louis Philippe, was the Baron de Richemont, whose real name was Hebert. Rich old legitimist ladies swore by a man who had on his body, as all the pretenders of course had, the several marks and scars which were known to have been on the body of the true prince. The law at last laid hold of the Baron, who was condemned to twelve years' imprisonment. The most comic incident of this trial was the appearance of an envoy, named Morin de St. Didier, bearing a letter from a genuine Dauphin, then in Paris, denouncing the Baron as an impostor in a double sense, since he claimed to be the "Duc de Normandie" who had revealed himself to Silvio Pellico. "The sky rains heirs to the throne of France!" cried laughing auditors. "In the skies or on the earth," said M. de St. Didier, "there can be but one true heir," and the envoy intimated that he had the genuine unadulterated article in his keeping. And truly, there might be seen in legitimist circles in Paris, a pale, quiet, gentleman-like man, with something of a Bourbon expression of feature, and a gravely reiterated persistence that he was the true King of France. He had, like all the pseudo-dauphins, the marks on his body which the poor true little prince had on his. There was the old theory of escape, and this claimant did not conceal what was soon found out, namely, that he had been in various localities in Germany and Switzerland practising watchmaking, and bearing the name of Nündorf. A Dauphin with a strong German accent was not likely to succeed. Nündorf, compelled by the police to leave France, found refuge in England, and as an especial merry fortune would have it, he one day found himself face to face with Meves in a room where both were airing their pretensions. The meeting of the two Sosias, of the two Amphitryons, the two Dromios, or the two Antipholi, was nothing compared to this encounter. The rivals produced their respective proofs, but neither would yield the throne of France to the other. They parted, each with the conviction that the other was an impostor, and it is probable that, saving delusion, both were right in their conclusions. Nündorf was much better known to the English public than Meves. The "Duke of Normandy" was to be seen in the park. He pursued some scientific labours relating to shells and artillery at Chelsea and Camberwell. He was once shot at, according to his own report, which was a satisfactory proof that somebody wanted to get rid of him; and when his daughter and their royal family's housemaid had a squabble in presence of a police-magistrate, the former announced herself as the Princesse Elize de Bourbon. Nündorf was none the nearer the throne. The people stared at the "Princesse Elize de Bourbon," as they did at that other aspiring lady, the "Princess Olive of Cumberland." Then came a collapse, and the "Duke of Normandy," with his "Duchess," the untalented daughter of a Prussian corporal, and their family, crossed into Holland. Nün-

dorf died at Delft in 1841. Of his ability there can be as little doubt as of his impudence. He deluded many to believe in him, and he lived by their credulity. His well-meditated story was so closely knit together that the sons of Augustus Meves, who believe their father to have been the genuine Dauphin, are inclined to accept Nüandorf for the supposed Augustus Meves who, they say, took the real prince's place in the Temple!

When Nüandorf died, Meves was left alone in his glory, or in the assertion of it. But there came a voice from beyond the Atlantic, and it was that of another Dauphin! This time the prince had been spirited over the ocean to the Indians, among whom, at a later date, the Prince de Joinville did not recognize him, though "Louis the Seventeenth" protested to the contrary. The amused American people looked this trans-Atlantic pretender in the face, and they said, substantially, "You Louis Charles, Dauphin of France! You reas'kunk, a Tuscarara, a Caughnawags! half Indian half Yankee, half horse and a good deal of the alligator. You're the Rev. Eleazer Williams!" and they thought he had about as much claim to be Pontifex Maximus as to be heir of the line of Capet. The self-deluded half-Indian missionary died off, like his predecessors, but Meves-Dauphin held on, and asserted his dignity till one May-day, 1859, when "he went out in his usual cheerful spirits about 11 o'clock, and at about 2 o'clock, being within two miles of home, and being unwell, he entered a cab—a very unusual thing for him, and during its transit his soul passed into eternity." In 1862 a debate took place at Wyld's Rooms, Leicester Square, to determine whether the soul which thus passed from the cab to its ultimate destination was or was not the soul which had tabernacled in the Dauphin's body. As far as our memory serves us, no conclusion was arrived at.

The sons of this claimant, however, believe in his claim. All the claiming Dauphins have published their lives, and the Messrs. Meves have added their father's autobiography and their comments upon it, to what may be called the Dauphin literature: and a singular literature it is, taking all the lives together. The editors of this volume ask for a verdict from those who examine it. To a request put in all seriousness, we can only reply, that of all the pretenders the case of Mr. Meves is the weakest. His sons thought themselves constrained to publish his statements: they would have been more usefully engaged if they had published his 'Sonata,' dedicated to Cramer, or his rondo, called 'L'Aline.'

Misrepresentations in Campbell's 'Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham.' Corrected by St. Leonards. (Murray.)

How long will our ex-Chancellors continue to observe that habit of protracting life to extreme longevity which for the last hundred years has distinguished them from ordinary mortals? In the earlier half of the last century they had a way of dying young,—that is to say, young for men who had achieved much hard work, and risen to some of the first honours of the State. Lord Talbot died in his fifty-third, Lord Cowper in his sixtieth year; Lord Hardwicke, in his seventy-fourth year, dropped off the tree of life at an age which recent experiences have taught us to regard as green and tender youth for lawyers who have climbed to the Woolsack. Lord Harcourt, Lord Maclesfield, Lord King, and Lord Northington, all disappeared before attaining the threescore and ten years which entitle average men to take rank with the veterans of their time,—the youngest of the four, Lord Northington, dying in his sixty-fourth year,

and the eldest, Lord Harcourt, succumbing to death when he had numbered no more than sixty-five years. Lord Camden set the modern fashion of longevity by dying in his eighty-first year; and his successor, Lord Bathurst, who built Apsley House, saw his eighty-sixth year. Thurlow, Loughborough and Erskine may be said to have been cut off prematurely after living from two to four years beyond seventy. Then came the men of marvellous ages, and of extraordinary vigour in their venerable years,—Eldon, who talked racily and drank his two bottles of port at a sitting in his eighty-seventh year; Lyndhurst, who brought animation to dinner-parties when he had passed his ninetieth year; and Brougham, who fell away from us only last year, having attained the age of ninety. Lord Cottenham died in his eighty-first year; Lord Truro died in the boyhood of ex-Chancellors, being no more than seventy-three years old at the time of his decease; Lord Campbell had survived to his eightieth year when he expired in office; Lord Cranworth was eighty; and here, in his ninetieth year, is Lord St. Leonards writing in clear, pithy, pungent English his by no means flattering opinion of John Campbell's intellect, temper and honesty.

Years since,—so long since that a man must have grey hair or can have no personal recollection of them,—in contests which, important though they seemed to the angry disputants, are things of the forgotten or faintly remembered past, Henry Brougham and Edward Sugden exchanged words of high disdain, in their mutual wrath professing for one another scorn which in his heart neither of them cherished for his worthy adversary. On one occasion, Lord Brougham, in the House of Peers, was so forgetful of his own dignity, and so far carried away by constitutional irritability, as to term his antagonist "a bug," and, with an air of inexpressible loathing, to describe his crawling ways and verminous propensities,—an indecent outrage, to which Sir Edward Sugden replied in the House of Commons in terms that commanded the respect of his hearers, and won for him the sympathy of all generous Englishmen whom the Chancellor's disgraceful abusiveness had not already roused to the defence of its object. For a time, there was fierce enmity between the holder of the Seals and the greatest Chancery lawyer of his time; but the feud was terminated by the man who was chiefly at fault, and who took occasion to tender to his opponent an apology which was as frank and earnest as the insult had been galling and unjustifiable. Recalling the circumstances of his reconciliation with Henry Brougham, Lord St. Leonards says,—“Gathering himself up, and turning half away, he said, ‘Well, I think when a man feels that he has done wrong, the sooner he says so the better.’ I went up to him, gave him my hand, which he grasped kindly, and I said, ‘I am much obliged to you, and I shall never again think upon what has passed.’” It was no hollow reconciliation; but the commencement of a close and affectionate intercourse. “From that time to his death,” Lord St. Leonards says, “Brougham and I were good friends; and I cannot but look with displeasure at Campbell's life of him. When he heard that I had declined the Great Seal a second time, he laid hold of my two arms in the House of Lords, which was then not quite made, and, with tears in his eyes, urged me to retract my refusal. He sent me copies of all his books, and showed me every mark of good-will.” Such were the terms on which two men, whom Campbell depicts as malignant enemies, lived to the last. Lord St. Leonards will not allow that on this point the calumniator of

the Chancellors erred through ignorance. “Lord Campbell,” he says, “knew that for many years Lord Brougham and I were on terms of friendship; but, as his book would not be published until after Brougham's death, he was safe in reviving in its most odious form an attack which Lord Brougham had lived to regret and atone for. I can venture to say that nothing would have pained him more than the statement I am commenting on.” Who but John Campbell, the lawyer who used his leisure in pilfering the labours of original writers, and inventing smart slanders upon dead men, would have thought of raking up this ugly quarrel from an old volume of Hansard for the amusement of gossip-mongers, and then have exaggerated its most unpleasant features by misrepresentations which justify the warmth with which Lord St. Leonards says, “with the exception of the language used by the Lord Chancellor, I cannot refrain from characterizing the whole of this statement as a malignant falsehood”?

On a less important point Lord St. Leonards corrects the biographic Chancellor in the following terms:—

“It is in the life of Lord Brougham that Lord Campbell's attacks and misrepresentations as regards myself are to be found. In his first misrepresentation he refers to the habit of the Lord Chancellor to receive openly, being above all disguise, many times in the course of a morning, letters on the Bench, read them, and write, seal, and dispatch answers, *meanwhile listening to the Counsel, and asking them questions.* He then observes that this habit was particularly distasteful to that very petulant though very learned and able Counsel, Sir Edward Sugden (now Lord St. Leonards), who tried to correct it, but was unlucky in the occasion which he took, and the method he employed for the purpose. As the most marked and effectual intimation of his displeasure, he suddenly stopped in the middle of a sentence while the Chancellor was writing. After a considerable pause the Chancellor, *without raising his eyes from the paper*, said, Go on, Sir Edward, I am listening to you. Sugden: I observe that your Lordship is engaged in writing, and not favouring me with your attention. Chancellor: I am signing papers of mere form. You may as well say that I am not to blow my nose or take snuff while you speak. Sir Edward sat down with a huff, but on this occasion he was laughed at, and the Chancellor was applauded. Now what occurred in Court at least twenty-one years before this graphic account was written or prepared for publication, and at which the writer was not present, did not raise any laugh at my expense, or any applause of the Lord Chancellor. I had no unkind feeling towards him; he had whilst I was in the other Court, spoken to the Bar of me in high terms, and frequently sent me down notes to ask me to dinner, to meet one or two Members of the Cabinet. I now desire to speak kindly of him, and not add to the pain which Lord Campbell's life of him must have inflicted on his family; but I must state the plain facts. His biographer speaks of him as being above all disguise, and that while reading and writing he listened to the Counsel and asked him questions. No doubt at that time he did not disguise his occupation. Indeed, how could he? A man would come into Court with something like a large mahogany dinner-tray loaded with letters and papers of all sorts, which were placed before the Chancellor, and to which he directed his attention, tearing up very many, and throwing down the torn paper, which led to the remarks upon him by the ‘Times.’ When a Counsel has, as he is bound to do, made himself master of his case, and is endeavouring to make the Judge understand it, and more especially where the Judge is new to the law of the Court, nothing can be more painful than to find that the Judge is directing his attention wholly to other things, and that his address is in truth not listened to. His anxiety is not removed if the Judge every now and then asks a question, to show that he is

attending to the argument, and the Counsel knows it to be founded in error. In truth, the Chancellor's proceeding was altogether inconsistent with a due administration of justice. My position was a painful one. I intended no disrespect to the Court, but I did intend to establish the right of Counsel to demand the attention of the Court. Lord Brougham several times asked me to go on, but I declined to do so. If there was any laughter, of which I have no recollection, it assuredly was at the Chancellor's statement, that he supposed he must not blow his nose or take a pinch of snuff. The statement that I was laughed at, and the Chancellor applauded, is wholly untrue; there was not, and indeed there could not be, such a demonstration. Now, then, what was the result? The Chancellor, to his great credit, never afterwards had letters or papers brought into Court; yet he was so far from being above all disguise, that when, now and then, he did write a letter, he did so on his open note-book, and then dropped it on the floor beneath, and an officer would come in, and looking at the Bar, would dip his hand into the opening, pick up, and carry away the letter. This 'seeing I never seemed to see.' Huff, on my part, there was none. My conduct no doubt was painful to the Chancellor at the time, but he, the Bar, and the public benefited by it. His private mode of now and then writing a letter was evidently from a desire to avoid any further cause of complaint, and none was ever called for."

Since Lord Campbell has begun the game of breaking legal reputations, Lord St. Leonards shows that it is sport at which two persons can play as well as one, and with a well-directed missile he demolishes what has hitherto been John Campbell's strongest title to the respect of his profession:—

"Campbell was proud of his position as head of the Real Property Commission. He was not appointed to it until I had resisted Lord Lyndhurst's pressure to accept the office; he would take no denial, but I felt that it was impossible for me, with my engagements at the Bar, to give to the Commission the labour which would be exacted from me. Lord Campbell, who I believe did not know that the office had been offered to me, was in the habit of treating the able Bills which the Commissioners framed as his own. The subjects before the Commission were altogether out of his line of study and practice; and he had no hand in framing the Bills. He converted the heads of one of the Bills in the Report of the Commissioners into a Bill, which of course was laid on one side, and the Bill was drawn elaborately by another hand. One of the learned Conveyancers, who was one of the Commissioners, said to me at the time, speaking of this Bill, that Campbell had no more to do with it than his footman. He seems, from his book, to have taken a great interest in the Wills Bill, but it was prepared by an eminent Conveyancer, a Member of the Real Property Commission, and was, in the improved form in which it passed, brought into the House of Lords in 1837, by Lord Langdale, with an elaborate speech, on the second reading."

How completely Lord St. Leonards has failed to see all the meanness of Campbell's nature, and to appreciate the animus of the biographer's fabrications, is apparent from the simplicity with which he says, "I look in vain for any probable cause of Lord Campbell's rancour against me." Lord Campbell had no special rancour against the author of the present treatise. He had a strong appetite for malicious gossip, and a universal antipathy to all persons brighter, wiser, stronger than himself. His rule was to damage to the fullest extent of his ability every reputation that crossed his path. Whether it belonged to man or woman, brave knight or virtuous lady, Bacon in the seventeenth or Brougham in the nineteenth century, a great name was a thing to be struck at and injured. In tracing out the careers of Brougham and Lyndhurst he came upon scores of reputations, at each of which he had a fling; and when Sir Edward Sugden's reputation crossed his path,

the biographer—not under the influence of any peculiar hostility to Lord St. Leonards, but in obedience to his strongest instinct—took out a poisoned knife and stabbed that reputation with it. Had it been any other person's fair fame he would have dealt with it in like manner.

Idylls and Epigrams, chiefly from the Greek Anthology. By Richard Garnett. (Macmillan & Co.)

THOSE who appreciate the production of the fine arts, or any of them, as art, are fewer in number, perhaps, than we take for granted. Such appreciation is taste, in the highest sense of that word, and requires not only a natural sensibility, but much cultivation. In all fine art the distinctive quality is in the manner, the style,—not in the subject, however striking,—not in the intellectual or moral aim, however admirable. This truth, familiar and trite to some, is so far from being generally received, even among those who are capable of a high degree of enjoyment from works of art, that a reference to it is more likely than not to provoke opposition, perhaps indignant resistance, as tending to reduce art to a triviality, and the artist to the level of a better sort of confectioner. In poetry especially our friends demand great thoughts, high aims, noble feelings, striking subjects, impressive lessons, invention, wisdom, subtlety, &c., as the things truly needful; and very admirable and desirable these things are, beyond question. Yet, all said on this that can be said, it is necessary to come back to some simple truths, namely, that it is the first and special duty of a picture to charm the eye, or, if you prefer it, the mind by means of the visual sense,—of music to enchant the ear,—of poetry also to give delight through the ear, subtly interfused with thought, imagery and affection: a delight less direct and stirring, sensuously, than that of music, but more varied and definite in its associations. Sweetness and proportionality are in the face of a true work of art, then perceived as beauty. But this is not therefore superficial in an ill sense; it is not laid on from without, but is the final expression of the innermost structure and life.

These thoughts recurred to us on opening Mr. Garnett's little volume, the aspect of its pages pleasantly beckoning our imagination to the quiet, cool, woodland paths of old minor poetry, of which, in the clatter and crush, the competition and costliness of our modern life, we are apt to forget the very existence; the fine arts themselves, which ought to work for our relief and solace, being too often involved in the general whirlpool.

A volume of Greek Anthology is, in this way, a seldom-failing refreshment and delight. We stray along, innocently oblivious of duties as well as of cares, loitering under the mottled shade of thin-woven twigs, resting on a grassy bank, plucking wild flower or fruit, watching some rivulet, some flitting bird—every doleful recollection soothed away, and the problems of the future recognized dimly and softly, without anxiety or pain.

Mr. Garnett, in his little volume of translations and imitations, offers to the English reader a share of this kind of pleasure,—opens to him certain glimpses and gleams of such a pathway. That the essential harmony of form, which, as the Greeks so well understood, is the distinction of a true work of art, should often be exhibited perfectly in a translation, is not to be expected. A thoroughly fine translation of a poem is even rarer than a fine original poem. But the whole smack of the little book (only seventy pages) is sympathetic and scho-

larly, and the flavour left on the palate Greekish and pleasant.

The longest, and at the same time, we think, one of the happiest pieces, is this paraphrase of Meleager's verses on

SPRING.

Winds sleep, snows melt, the sea's revolt is quelled,
The blue of heaven unveiled, and Spring behold,
Scattering glad boons, a bright and fair-robed thing,
Whose path is life, as o'er the carpeting
Of emerald earth she wends with gracious tread.
Now leaves transparent with soft light are spread
From the quickening branch that aways and droops
With blossom; now the meadows bloom with troops
Of meek and pastoral flowers, where sits in peace
The shepherd piping for his flock's increase.
The ports are void, the issuing vessels strew
A moving whiteness o'er the mirroring blue.
With shouts and thrilling laughter, o'er the sod
Bounding, the ivied Bacchante hails her God.
Forth rally the thick bees, the feathery crowds
Assemble on the branch, or from high clouds
The note descends; the river teems with swans;
The thatch her swallow harbours; halcyons
Talk softly to the sea; and braks and dell
Sequester the sweet throat of Philomel.
Then, if the leaf be new, the bare earth clad,
The flock prolific, and the shepherd glad,
Furrowed the sea, and Bacchus served with songs,
The hive astir, the air with fragrant throngs
Peopled, and music breathed from every tree,
Silent alone and thankless shall he be
Whose gift 'mid mortal men is melody?
Nay, rather let him smite his lyre and sing
Hymns with a happy heart to genial Spring.

Nos. 5, 45, 98, 103, 104, and not these only, are noticeably elegant. Some few, on the other hand, appear to us jejune; and 158 and 161 we fail to comprehend. Epigram No. 137, one of the author's own, is merely an expansion of the well-known line,

He never pardons who hath done the wrong.

A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia; with a Dissertation, based on the Hodgson Lists, Official Records and MSS. By W. W. Hunter, B.A. (Trübner & Co.)

It would, perhaps, have been more correct to have called this book a Comparative Vocabulary rather than a Comparative Dictionary, since the mere form of words is given in different languages without comment or explanation, though a Dissertation is prefixed. The vocabulary consists of 186 words, divided into 6 heads or chapters, containing 15 numerals, 19 pronouns, 37 adverbs and particles, 63 nouns, as ant, bird, cat, dog—28 adjectives, as bad, bitter, good—and 24 verbs, as bring, come, eat, go. One of these 186 words is given in each page, at the top of the page, in French, German, English, Russian and Latin. Then, in parallel columns, are given the forms of the same word in 14 languages, which are taken as types, under three heads—"Inflecting" the Sanskrit and Arabic; "Compounding," the Bask, Finnic, Magyar, Turkish, Circassian, Georgian, Mongolian, Mantchu, Javanese and Malay; and "Isolating," the Chinese and Japanese. Below are given the forms of the word in 119 Indian languages, spoken by non-Aryan races. The whole presents a good foundation for that comparison, which we hope to see carried much further by the help of inflections and an examination of the structure of different parts of speech, in the Comparative Grammar promised by the author.

The Dissertation prefixed to the vocabulary is most valuable, but the value of the political part outweighs that of the linguistic a thousand times. The great idea which Mr. Hunter has been the first to take up in a comprehensive way becoming a statesman is, that the non-Aryan races of India imperatively demand to be studied in order that they may be "politically utilized, and by proper measures converted from a source of weakness to a source of strength." No doubt, men like Cleveland, Hall, Dixon and Outram have laboured with

wonderful success amongst the aboriginal tribes, and that missionaries have done even more to civilize and attach them to the British Government. On this latter point we are glad to read Mr. Hunter's testimony. He says—"No history of the British occupation of India will be complete without the mention of such names as those of Mr. Williamson, of Birbhum; Mr. Puxley, of Rájmahal; the two Phillips's, of Orissa; Dr. Batchelor, who worked the first Santáli press at Midnapore; and many others whose scholarship is warmed from the holy flame of Christian zeal." And he adds of the missionaries—"It was to these noble and devoted men that I owed my first materials, and from them I learned that missionary enterprise means not only the propagation of the Christian faith, but also the civilization of whole races, and the coming back of long-lapsed peoples to a new life." But great as have been the fruits of the labours of such men, their efforts have been necessarily isolated and intermittent. What is wanted is, that the Government should now take up the study and civilization of the non-Aryan tribes as the great political object of the day. Success in this enterprise will add the strongest possible link to the chain which holds fast India to England. The races here spoken of are worthy of all the labour that can be expended on them. We assent to every word that Mr. Hunter records in favour of them. The loyalty, truthfulness and indomitable courage of these neglected races have been attested again and again by all who have known them best; that is, by the foremost Englishmen whose names adorn the history of England's connexion with India. The accessible parts of India are now all subdued and in part civilized. It is to the difficult, jungle and mountainous regions inhabited by the aboriginal tribes that civilization and tranquillization have yet to make their way.

We trust that this book will be the starting-point in a new era for our Indian Empire, and that the course recommended in it will immediately engage the attention of our Indian statesmen. In the mean time, it would be well if the India Office ordered copies of the volume to be distributed among all those who can in any way assist in solving the political and linguistic problems with which it deals.

Primeval Man: an Examination of some Recent Speculations. By the Duke of Argyll. (Strahan & Co.)

Of all modern reformers, Science is the greatest leveller. Last year the Duke of Argyll read a geological paper at a meeting of the Geological Society of London, on which occasion it was most instructive to witness the reception and treatment of the Duke in a full house. All the veterans of the Society were there; and serried rank after rank of old and new school geologists thronged the forms to listen to the noble Duke. The geology concerned in part his own country, and he read a creditable paper thereupon. But in the subsequent discussion no favour was shown to rank and title—at least on the part of the newer school. Truth was the sole object; and certain dissentients handled the Duke as democratically as they would have handled a fossil, albeit they employed the customary modes of speech, "His Grace" and "the Duke." Three mortal hours did we ourselves listen in respectful silence, though often prompted to offer our own opinion; and we came away with the conviction that in no other country of the world could a Duke be more courteously received in respect of his rank, yet more impartially tested in respect of his science.

In the little book now published, the Duke

hardly does justice to his subject or to himself. It is a revised reprint of some papers in *Good Words*; and though we wish to say nothing but good words concerning it, we cannot but lament that the noble author had no leisure to re-model and expand it. "Many of the questions," says his Grace, "which are involved in the reasoning of this essay, are questions which touch upon the profoundest problems of our nature and of our history;" and for this very reason an inadequate work is specially disappointing. Had the Duke wrought out his present topic as he wrought out that of 'The Reign of Law,' he would have won attention and regard; but all who, with ourselves, looked for a similar volume, must feel how little has been done compared with what might have been done by the same writer. He has just turned up the turf of the surface, and left but unown and disturbed clods. Subsoil ploughing is as good a literary as an agricultural practice; surface ploughing is as unproductive in books as in fields.

This book is a brief running criticism on various topics relating to Primeval Man in general, and on Sir John Lubbock's views about Early Savages in particular. On any one of these topics a volume might be written, and on Sir John Lubbock a volume as large and as instructive as his own 'Pre-historic Times,' which we in due course commended to public notice.

The Duke, of course, is diametrically opposed to Sir John Lubbock's theories of savage life, and to the transmutational inferences connected with them. He urges a separate treatment of three questions usually associated, viz.: 1. The origin of man considered simply as a species, that is to say, the method of his creation or introduction into the world. 2. The antiquity of man, or the time in the geological history and preparation of the globe at which his creation took place. 3. His mental, moral and intellectual condition when first created.

He would have civilization strictly defined, and time indulgently extended. "It seems," says the Duke, "more than questionable how far the history of man given in the Old Testament either is or was intended to be a complete history, or more than the history of typical men and of typical generations"; and again, "I know of no one moral or religious truth which depends on a short estimate of man's antiquity. On the contrary, a high estimate of that antiquity is of great value in its bearing upon another question much more important than the question of time can ever be, viz., the question of the unity of the human race. And precisely in proportion as we value our belief in that unity ought we to be ready and willing to accept any evidence on the question of man's antiquity."

On the subject of human degradation the Duke thinks Sir John Lubbock quite unsatisfactory and superficial. The former maintains that instead of there being no evidence of such degradation, "nothing in the natural history of man can be more certain than that both morally and intellectually, and physically, he can, and he often does sink from a higher to a lower level. This is true of man both collectively and individually." Sir J. Lubbock's facts are then turned against his theory: "There is hardly a single fact quoted by Sir J. Lubbock in favour of his own theory, which, when viewed in connexion with the same indisputable principle, does not tell against that theory rather than in its favour." In another page the Duke observes: "And now we can better estimate the value to be set on the arguments which have been founded on the rude implements found in the river-drifts and in the caves of northern

Europe. I, for one, accept the evidence which geology affords, that these implements are of very ancient date. I accept, too, the evidence which that science affords, that these implements were in all probability the ice-hatchets and the rude knives used by the tribes which, towards the close of the Glacial Age, had pushed their way to the farthest limits of the lands which were then habitable. And what follows? The inevitable conclusion is, that it must be as safe to argue from these implements as to the condition of man at that time in the countries of his primeval home, as it would be in our day to argue from the habits and arts of the Eskimo as to the civilization in London or in Paris."

Briefly noting his own views on the savage theory and its advocates, the Duke terminates his critical sketch. In his present high political position the noble author cannot be expected to expand it, and it only shows what might have been achieved at leisure. Undoubtedly, there is much to be advanced on the Duke's side of the argument, and if any qualified writer will put forth his strength in that direction, he may be assured that he will not require a dual coronet in order to obtain a fair hearing. In one common-sense maxim, as expressed by the Duke, all right thinkers will acquiesce: "We must, indeed, be very cautious in identifying the interests of religion with any interpretation (however certain we may have hitherto assumed it to be) of the language of Scripture, upon subjects which are accessible to scientific research. We know from past experience how foolish and how futile it is to do so."

NEW NOVELS.

Mrs. Hardcastle's Adventures. By Lady Charles Thynne. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A time-honoured schoolboy joke consists in switching a cane as closely as possible to a friend's nose without touching it; and Lady Charles Thynne evidently has a taste for practising a similar sleight-of-hand in her novels. When, about a year ago, we distinguished 'Colonel Fortescue's Daughter' from the class commonly known as sensational, we were conscious of sailing very near the wind indeed; and in doing as much for 'Mrs. Hardcastle's Adventures,' it must be with the same implied stipulation—that if the author writes to retain her exemption, she must not go an inch further than she has gone in this instance. For so long a time, indeed, is the reader kept in his unsuspecting delusion that there is a *pièce de résistance* in the shape of something or other naughty looming in the distance, that it is hard to say in the end whether the disappointing tameness of the explanation is a pleasurable surprise or an annoying one. The book throughout is trying to weak nerves in this respect. Its early part keeps one in feverish fear that bigamy, at the very least, is about to turn up directly. Halfway through, a mind imbued with sporting tendencies would estimate the proper odds to be very heavy in favour of the heroine disgracing herself. The concluding pages one turns over slowly and anxiously, with the conviction that the author is certainly going to fall into the seriously inartistic mistake of letting Lord Blair marry Mrs. Hardcastle. For some reason or another all these fears prove groundless so far as the result goes; though we are strongly inclined to suspect Lady Charles Thynne did not resist the temptation, in each case, without an effort. If we are wrong, it is to be regretted that she has failed in doing full justice to her obvious powers by reason of choosing a foundation-stone too small for her edifice; in consequence of which blunder the whole tumbles

down directly after it is completed. If we are right, it is a pity that she was unable to make up her mind positively at the outset. A very few words will make this plain, even without letting our readers into the mystery, which they should discover by reading the book for themselves. Mrs. Hardcastle's secret being a perfectly innocent one, and damaging neither to herself nor to anybody else, what other conceivable reason was there for not divulging it at the very commencement of her "adventures" except that it was the only excuse for her being made the heroine of a romance in three volumes—a piece of sentimentalism with which very clearly drawn character is wholly inconsistent. That neither of those who were in her confidence should have dispelled, in one confident word, her extraordinary notion that she was in Brissonet's power is as artificially inconceivable as that Brissonet himself should have imagined it was so, or have put himself with such imbecile audacity into the perils of the law. Again, Mrs. Hardcastle, in respect of her decidedly un-Platonic relations with Lord Blair, necessitates this dilemma—either she was good and pure in thought as well as in deed all along, in which case her long train of indiscretions is only an irrelevant interlude inserted as so much "spice" for the sake of a certain class of readers' palates, or she was only faithful to her husband in the least possible degree; and therefore all the righteous indignation of herself and her friends, which dismisses her from the stage rather as a poor martyr than as a medley of folly and cunning, is absurdly out of place. Lastly, if Lord Blair could not marry his widowed love (and we quite agree that, according to all the canons of novelistic art, he could not), why did he not at least propose to her? He had helped her to compromise herself with him irretrievably, had loved her very passionately on some occasions, and very loyally always, and had pretty strong proofs of her love for him; yet, without apparent reason or excuse, he never makes even the offer of that *amende honorable* which orthodoxy and probability alike entitle the reader to expect. With hardly any extra trouble, the author would have achieved a much more effective wind-up by giving the lady the creditable privilege of saying "no" to a good offer, and retiring gracefully into, at least, the penance of self-denial. As it is, her invisible transition from the border land of vice to the centre of virtue, the sudden discovery of her dying husband's worth, and the startling disappearance, without one word of explanation as to when or why it occurred, of her unlawful love, are all unnatural and displeasing. In more ways than one, indeed, the tale is patchy and unsatisfactory, and, from first to last, leaves behind it the impression of clever crudeness. Lord Blair is the nearest approach to a perfectly-conceived character that is to be found in it; and he does such silly things in the kindness of his heart as are utterly irreconcilable with the manifest clearness of his brain. Mr. Hardcastle and Effie resemble rough outlines of glorious heads, whose designer has wanted time or patience to work out her conceptions. Sarah Hardcastle, again, is genuine flesh and blood, but wasted for want of development. The clever little touch of nature, which makes her the first to suspect that the still waters are deeper than they seem, and the last to hold out in her persistence that they are yet not so deep as the others suspect, when they fly to the opposite extreme, is a sign (which, however, is not needed) that Lady C. Thynne can do a good deal better than this if she tries. We doubt, indeed, if she will ever do herself justice until she attains—

— the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth and falsehood,

for the natural or unblushingly sensational side, positively one way or the other. There is a large class of novel-readers who, while they feel half-ashamed of themselves and boast of much pious indignation against sensationalism, are seduced by its fascinations nevertheless; and she may depend upon it that all these, as well as the extremes on both sides of the question, will meet on common ground in disparaging a story whose chief attraction is an obvious imitation of the forbidden fruit without its reality or flavour—a mystery whose best summary is "much ado about nothing."

We must not lay the volumes down, however, without reminding our readers that it is for the author's sake, and not for theirs, that we have dwelt upon the blemishes of her work. We are confident, as we have said, that she can do much more; but till she does nobody need be afraid of finding plenty of entertainment in this earnest of better things to come.

For Her Sake. By Frederick W. Robinson.
3 vols. (Low & Co.)

'For Her Sake' has the merit of a good beginning; and here and there it contains some forcible scenes and clever writing; but the author of 'Grandmother's Money' fails on the present occasion to do himself justice, because, instead of depicting life as it is, he aims at reproducing the worst effects and most insincere representations of the violent sensationalists. Given full credit for occasional exhibitions of ability, he must be condemned for producing a story that contradicts experience in most of its principal characters and positions, and is so surcharged with the elements of unwholesome excitement, that it is a relief to know that the life of its pages bears no more resemblance to the ordinary facts of human existence than the life of hospitals and lunatic asylums bears to the action of the world outside the peculiar abodes of bodily disease and mental derangement.

In the earlier and better part of the tale, the principal character is Sir William Kelpdale—one of those polite, suffering and embittered representatives of a luxurious and fastidious aristocracy, who are introduced into novels to console persons of inferior quality and breeding with the assurance that a man may possess many of the social privileges and personal distinctions, which are the most frequent objects of ambition and causes of envy, and yet be a very pitiable and miserable creature. Sir William is a proud man: proud of his ancient lineage, fine estate and patrician air, he regards the aristocracy as his "set," and looks down upon merchants with languid curiosity as creatures chiefly remarkable for their desire to force themselves on the notice of nobility, and their singular disposition to imagine that money can purchase for them the appearance of equality with their natural rulers. To his steward, who, in a moment of incaution, ventures to pray for a blessing on his patron's granddaughter, the disdainful baronet remarks, with only the faintest possible sign of irritation, "When you are in a fervent mood again, Mr. Prayse, be good enough to confine your blessings to your own estimable family. The Kelpdales bless themselves, as well as help themselves." Of course, the proud man, who cannot endure that his grandchild should be blessed by plebeian lips, is tortured by a secret consciousness of social humiliation, and of his need for the sympathy which he can condescend neither to seek nor to accept. Unattended by the anguish of a hidden shame, such insolence would fail to convey one of the most edifying of those

moral lessons with which novelists impart a savour of lofty purpose and religious sentiment to their otherwise frivolous pages; and Sir William's arrogance is put prominently before readers in the opening parts of the narrative, so that they may the more highly appreciate the anger and loathing and sense of personal disgrace with which he regards the character and conduct of his only son, Richard Kelpdale, a coarse, boorish, murderous sot, the deformities of whose brutal nature are rendered especially hideous by being placed in strong contrast against the virtues and graces of his daughter, Louisa Kelpdale, the heroine of the drama.

So soon as Sir William Kelpdale has been removed from his honourable estate, and the afflictions which attended it, by an artistic course of domestic troubles and paralytic strokes, the story loses all claim to respectful consideration, and introduces the reader to a state of society in which every man bids fair to become his own poisoner, and no one enjoys more security of life than he can command with a revolver. Our old friend, the mysterious detective, who is by no means so clever a fellow as he thinks himself, comes over from Paris, and hunts for mares' nests in the lanes of Devonshire. Sir Richard Kelpdale drinks deeply and swears inordinately; and on learning that his daughter has become an heiress by the operation of her grandfather's will, agrees with his amiable wife, a gentlewoman of foreign birth and morality, that it would be a pardonable excess of parental authority if they were to gain possession of their dear Louisa's gold by depriving her of her life. With the exception of the baronet's daughter and the young timber-merchant with whom she falls in love, every leading actor in the play becomes more or less insane or tipsy; but to the credit of the hero and heroine, it must be recorded that throughout their numerous and remarkable trials they do not even for a moment show the slightest tendency to madness or ebriety. Save that she persists in calling her grandpapa "grandpa," Louisa behaves in all things just as a young lady of her condition might be expected to behave under a long series of very painful circumstances; and with characteristic good sense, instead of marrying a detective policeman, to whom she has been terrified into making a promise of marriage, she withdraws from the engagement which she could not honestly fulfil, and determines to become the wife of the detective's brother. With commendable promptitude, also, Louisa rises from her sick bed and declines to remain for another hour under the same roof with the step-mother whom she has detected in the very act of putting poison into her medicinal drinks. "I have not slept for hours," said Louisa to Lady Kelpdale, "but have been watchful of you, you poor wretch, who grudged me my life, and would have robbed me of it, and have tempted him, my father, to echo back your wishes. I think that you will let me go away." Lady Kelpdale shrunk from her quickly, but did not answer, and Sir Richard's head sank lower. Archibald Hope, the young timber-merchant, exhibits corresponding prudence and good sense in the measures which he takes to preserve Louisa from her inhuman father and step-mother, and also in the conduct of his affairs throughout the novel. On finding that old Sir William Kelpdale never injured him, Archibald has the extraordinary magnanimity to forgive him; and on being challenged by his maniacal brother, Maurice, to exchange pistol-shots with him over a dining-room table, he throws out of the window the pistol which has been forced into his hand by the frantic challenger, and,

turning to his enraged brother, says, "Fire if you will; it is the maniac, not the brother, who kills me." In fact, Archibald on the one hand, and Louisa on the other, behave with so much propriety in their respective positions, and prove themselves so highly qualified to live together happily in the bonds of holy matrimony, that we are at a loss how to account for their conduct and eventual marriage in a novel which seems written for the express purpose of showing that madness is the prevailing mood of human nature.

Harry Egerton; or, the Younger Son of the Day. By G. L. Tottenham. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

If Harry Egerton be really the type of the younger sons of families of wealth and position in England at the present day, and if there be really no careers or employments open to them by which they may live, except gambling and betting on the turf, to which may be added getting into debt and looking out for an heiress, the prayers of the congregation are certainly much needed for this country! The story of 'Harry Egerton,' as told by Mr. Tottenham, is a series of incidents, which are stuck upon a framework of such feebleness that it would scarcely support a drama for a company of marionettes. A story so unreasonable has seldom been set forth in a novel. The incidents purport to be scenes of life and manners in the present day; scenes in the ball-room, at the club, at the dinner-table, on the turf, and on the moors; scenes with which many novels have made their readers familiar, and which Mr. Tottenham does not give with any special vigour; the total absence of reality in his characters takes all flavour out of the story. If he intends his work as a burlesque, it lacks humour and vitality; if he intends it as a satire on the follies of the day, he wants the earnest indignation and scorn of baseness which should animate the man who desires to point a moral. There is nothing racy in the satire and no moral at all that we can find. Harry Egerton, the "younger son" (whom the readers of 'Charlie Villars at Cambridge' may recollect), having got into some money difficulties of no great amount, applies to his father for help, promising never to exceed his allowance any more. The old gentleman not only flatly refuses to give him a farthing, but orders him out of the house, "that he may forget his existence." The old gentleman, we are told, has the peculiarity of always sticking to whatever he says, especially if it is said in a passion, however much he may repent of it. Harry Egerton accordingly goes out of the house, takes handsome bachelor lodgings, and makes no attempt to mollify his father. He dresses and goes to a ball that same evening, and there meets with Blanche Villars, the sister of his friend Charlie, with whom he has fallen in love. He has only his allowance and his debts, and no prospect of any occupation, for his father refuses to buy his commission, so until his father relents he lives on donations from a rich aunt, continues to lounge in the Park, to frequent fashionable society, and to deny himself nothing that can be obtained by getting into debt. His aunt instils into him the duty of marrying an heiress to whom she has introduced him. As his father continues obdurate, Harry Egerton, who has received an education at a public school and at college, who is full of health and strength, and in a good position in society, proceeds to get his living by deliberate gambling, by becoming a "betting man." He has plenty of companions who do likewise, and although some of his friends speak of him as going "rather to the bad," he is not much blamed: the fault is all laid

upon his father, and the author holds him up as a fine, good-hearted fellow *quand même*. He gets recklessly into debt, not only with tradespeople, but with anybody who will lend him money. When he has a run of ill-luck he almost resolves to marry the heiress, though he still professes to himself that he loves Blanche, and he thinks she likes him. At last he is ruined. The one good scene in the book,—and it is very well done,—is the return from the Derby of a party of young men, who have lost heavily. When Harry is quite ruined he makes an appeal to his father, who persists in being a Roman stoic, but dies directly after of his suppressed emotion. The elder brother, Philip, takes everything, and Harry's fortune is at the blackest, when it suddenly turns out that the elder brother has been changed at nurse, the genuine baby having been accidentally smothered, and that Harry is the heir. His father had reason to suspect this fact when he turned him out of doors; old beggars and old nurses, of course, appear on the scene to reveal and attest the mystery. There is a protest and a lawsuit; but Harry wins. He generously gives his dispossessed brother twenty thousand pounds, and Harry being now a man of fortune, is allowed to marry Miss Blanche Villars, though we are told shortly before that "he had become a gambler at heart"; but he is destined to happiness, and disappears in the glory of a wedding breakfast.

On Smoking and Drinking. By James Parton. (Boston, U.S., Ticknor & Fields.)

This little book is the most pleasant and readable volume of temperance literature with which it has been our lot to meet. It is well written, clever, amusing, and likely to be profitable, though the author indulges in the usual teetotal luxury of sweeping assertion against the use of stimulants in all and every shape. No general assertion can be made to hold an absolute truth—as well might the wise men of Gotham build a wall to imprison their cuckoo! With how many grains of allowance must the following dogma be received?—"All such facts as these indicate the real office of alcohol in our modern life; it enables us to violate the laws of Nature without immediate suffering and speedy destruction. This appears to be its chief office in conjunction with its ally tobacco. Alcohol and Tobacco support half the modern world in doing wrong. That is their part—their *role* as the French investigators term it—in the present life of the human race." Again: "It is known that life can be sustained many years in considerable vigour upon a short allowance of food, provided the victim keeps his system well saturated with alcohol. Travellers across the plains to California tell us that soon after getting past St. Louis they strike a region where the principal articles of diet are salesters and grease, to which a little flour and pork are added, upon which they say human life cannot be supported unless the natural waste of the system is retarded by 'preserving' the tissues in whiskey. Mr. Greeley, however, got through alive, without resorting to this expedient, but he confesses in one of his letters he suffered the pangs and horrors of indigestion."

If it were necessary to perform the journey, where was the particular virtue in adding "the pangs and horrors of indigestion" to the other difficulties? or in what did the practical advantage to the "laws of Nature" consist? Indigestion is surely as abhorrent to those laws as the whiskey that enables a man to avoid the suffering. We should say the obedience to the

law of self-preservation lay in using the whiskey as a remedy.

There is again the following paragraph about a certain dinner which seems to have obtained notoriety at all events:—"There is a paragraph now making the grand tour of the newspapers which informs the public that there was a dinner given the other evening in New York consisting of twelve courses, and keeping the guests five hours at the table. For five hours men and women sat consuming food, occupying half an hour at each viand. What could sustain human nature in such an amazing effort? What could enable them to look into one another's face without blushing scarlet at the infamy of such a waste of time, food, and digestive force? What concealed from them the iniquity and deep vulgarity of what they were doing?" The explanation of the mystery is given in the paragraph that records the crime—"There was a different kind of wine for each course. Even at an ordinary dinner party, who could eat it through or sit it out without a constant sipping of wine to keep his brain muddled and lash his stomach to unnatural exertion? We all know and confess to one another how absurd such banquets are, and yet few have the courage and humanity to feed their friends in a way which they can enjoy and feel the better for next morning." From this we should be inclined to fancy that the Americans do not understand the art of dining. In another page the author speaks of having seen "Mr. Dickens eating and drinking his way through the elegantly bound book which Mr. Delmonico substituted for the usual bill of fare at the dinner given by the Press to the great author last year." Mr. Parton imagines that guests must eat all and everything set before them; he also declares that the wine and the smoking are the reasons why ladies are never invited to public dinners; and he considers the female element would be a great improvement. By all this it will be seen that Mr. Parton has the defects of his qualities, and that having adopted a principle he pushes it to the extreme, and supports it through thick and thin. He is by no means singular in this. We once heard an uncompromising vegetarian call a magnificent roast sirloin of beef "a piece of a dead carcass"; and all the evils prophesied from drinking wine were asserted of those who persisted in eating meat, game, fish, or poultry;—good health, good taste, and refined intelligence were to be obtained only from a diet of potatoes and parsnips and such like. If all stimulants were simply poisonous—inventions by which men killed themselves under the delusion that they were doing themselves good—we do not think there would be the strong and well-pronounced instinct to desire them, nor to discover the means of making them in all regions, whether savage or civilized. "Strong drink" certainly meets some genuine "want" in the complex and mysterious organism of the human body,—a want which no food can supply; it acts like a connecting link between body and soul. The process of nutrition is as great a mystery as the secret of life itself. But "strong drink" is a perilous boon; like fire, it is a good servant but a terrible master, and has constantly a tendency to get the upper hand. When either man or woman feels that the servant would get above the master, there is no compromise possible: were the stimulant in moderate portions ten times as necessary for health or comfort, it must be relinquished absolutely. "Strong drink" under all its shapes, from tokay and champagne to lager beer and "Old Tom," is a subtle and encroaching enemy, and must have no quarter

shown to it. "The life is more than meat," and the life of the soul is more precious than the life of the body. Wherever there is a consciousness of being liable to be enticed by wine and those drinks to which wine is allied, it must be accepted as a decree which may not be changed or tampered with, that in total abstinence alone is there safety. It must be accepted as a fact, as a condition of the existence of such man or woman, that it is far better to die if need be, than to live to be the slave of drink, or indeed of any other created thing. There is in some men a physical, and generally constitutional, tendency to drink. Moderation is then simply impossible; it is a grievous delusion; and the man or woman so constituted who tries it, will be sucked down by the strong current of ever-increasing temptation. It is far better to die than to live dishonoured. In this conviction we are as firm as the most ardent teetotaler can desire. We are also persuaded that they who, for the sake of giving help and example and moral support to those who are tempted in this direction, voluntarily relinquish all stimulating and pleasant drinks do a noble and generous act of brotherly kindness and charity—they give a vital help and strength to those who are weak.

We have often heard it said by tempted and struggling victims, that the sight of other people taking "a cheerful glass" of wine or punch without harm and without misgiving, rouses a sense of hardship, and injustice, and bitterness in their minds, as though they were accepting a degraded and pariah condition by confessing their own inability to partake and be moderate; they say that at such times a painful sense of privation comes over them, and that the thought that they may never join in the "moderate" potations is like a sentence of perpetual imprisonment and isolation. Of course this is a morbid condition, born of weakness; but it is all the more generous and helpful in those who are "strong" to abstain.

There are some curious facts stated with reference to the state of the brain produced by drinking, and the condition in which it is left when the habit has been overcome; also there is an account of the various asylums for the treatment of those who have been the victims of drunkenness. The cure seems to be perfect so long as the persons continue to abstain entirely, but to attempt to return to habits of "moderation" is always fatal—the very sight and smell of liquor seem, in some instances, to excite the brain beyond control. The struggles of those who are afflicted with this fatal propensity to conquer it are often heroic. Let those who are free be thankful, and have pity on the weak; let them make it easy for them to refuse; and on no consideration ought a refusal to drink wine or spirits to be combated or met by persuasion or enticement. A staunch total abstinence friend of ours declares that if wine were as nasty to take as rhubarb and magnesia doctors might recommend it a long time before any one would take a glass three times a day; and a very ardent lover of salmon-fishing and keen sportsman whom we knew never took any other liquor on his expeditions than strong cold tea, with sugar and cream, which, though it does not sound inviting, is a very pleasant potion.

To turn from drinking to smoking, the author is as absolute against tobacco in every shape as he is against strong liquor. He would not even allow the poor bricklayer's labourer his pipe, for if he abstained from his pipe he would be less likely to be contented with his position, and would try to rise in the world. Tobacco-smoking is not so fatally ensnaring as the propensity to drink. Moderation is not only quite possible,

but excess is the exception and not the rule. A cigar, or, better than any cigar, a pipe of good tobacco, not only soothes the nerves, but clears the perceptive faculties. Any man who has had severe headwork to do, whether calculations or compositions, knows well that a cogitative "pipe" will enable him to see his way through a difficulty which was perplexing him before.

The Taxation of the United Kingdom. By R. Dudley Baxter, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

A careful system of inquiry into the consumption of taxed articles by all classes of the community, has enabled Mr. Baxter to publish a work on Taxation as valuable as such a work can be. Our criticisms must be chiefly of a general nature, for in his facts Mr. Baxter is not to be contradicted, although (at p. 24) he appears to exclude the profits of the Post Office from the taxation of the country, of which they really form a part; and although it might, perhaps, be contended that he is wrong when he attempts to found plans for a future revision of taxation upon the assumption that taxes really fall upon those by whom they are apparently paid. Our view is, that in taxation there is no such thing as right or wrong; but that while expediency points to a certain diffusion of the burthen, as it is called, among all classes, nevertheless if all the taxes of the country were levied on one class, in the long run they would so thoroughly recoup themselves that taxation would again fall where it had fallen before. Even if this principle be accepted as correct, inquiries into the taxation of a country are still useful, inasmuch as we require to know what taxes are wasteful through the cost of collection,—what taxes wasteful through the restrictions with which they cumber trades. No one, not being Chancellor of the Exchequer, for instance, can fail to see that taxes upon locomotion, upon providence and upon food are *prima facie* bad taxes; but, on the other hand, if it be true that it matters little in the long run where taxation apparently falls, still at the moment we must learn to be chary of sudden changes, since a sudden change in the incidence of taxation must inevitably involve confiscation of a portion of the property of those on to whom the burthen is shifted, even though their successors may, in the long run, bring things straight again. As an example, we may suppose that a middle-class parliament should throw the burthen of taxation on great fortunes on the one hand, and manual labour incomes on the other, by coupling high Customs duties with a cumulative income-tax. Nominal wages would rise, and the workmen's sons would recoup their trades for their fathers' losses, but by the sudden check to trade the fathers might very probably have been ruined. Another point which throws discredit upon the value of taxation-literature is the vagueness of the principles upon which the calculations have to be founded. Mr. Baxter distinguishes in his tables between town and country manual labour incomes, but in his general per-centages he lumps them. Now, the agricultural labourer, who leaves his old people to be supported from the rates, and who himself comes upon them when he falls ill or when he grows old, can hardly be called a tax-payer at all; for if you throw additional burthens upon him you merely pauperize him a few years sooner than would otherwise be the case. Of what use is it to lump this man's taxation with that of the artisan in a great town? Again, Mr. Baxter is necessarily unable to separate taxation paid out of taxes, which largely pervades the taxation of great and middle incomes, from the general taxation of the country. Again, too, he has to make the

roughest of guesses at the proportion of rates paid by occupier and landlord,—no small matter, when our local taxation has reached to such a height that it largely exceeds our imperial civil expenditure, and all but equals the interest we pay upon our enormous public debt. All this vagueness renders most taxation figures useless, if not misguiding; but the vagueness is no fault of Mr. Baxter's, and as good as a book upon practical taxation can be his must be pronounced.

The Life and Death of the Irish Parliament.—*The City of Rome and its Vicissitudes.*—*Oliver Goldsmith.*—*The Homely Virtues.*—*The Church in Ireland. Essays and Lectures: Historical and Literary.* By the Right Hon. James Whiteside, Chief Justice of Ireland. (Dublin, Hodges & Co.)

IN this pleasant yet not faultless volume the most interesting chapters are those which illustrate the life and death of the Irish Parliament. This is a history complete in itself; well and rapidly told, and increasing in interest and importance as it progresses towards the end. It is a history so little known to the general reader as to come before him with all the charm of novelty, and it will reward him for its perusal. The Chief Justice points out that the conquest of Ireland was really a Saxon conquest, under King Edgar, in the ninth century, and not a Norman one, under Henry the Second, who was but a courteous arbitrator, to whom some of the quarrelling Irish chiefs owed their more magnificent titles of kings. Ireland then got from England its common law, and it is well known that the whole island was, ecclesiastically, subordinate to the Archbishop of Canterbury. For nearly a century and a half, with one common law, there was but one Parliament. A union, in fact, was the original state of things. The first Parliament held in Ireland was in the reign of Edward the Second, to redress grievances between tenants and vassals, and to provide against the invasion of Edward Bruce. Between that time and Henry the Sixth, if there was a session, it was merely a sort of vestry-meeting; but under the governors for that king, and those sent by Edward the Fourth, the meetings were frequent. Among the later enactments was one decreeing that the King's licence to ecclesiastical absentees should be of no effect, and another prohibiting appeals to the English Parliament. This boldness was subdued in Henry the Seventh's time by the ever-famous law introduced by Sir Edward Poyning's, which made every parliamentary decree of the English Parliament part and parcel of the law in Ireland also. Poyning's law made an Irish Parliament useless. It was kept up, however, although the country was in much the same condition as before Edward the Second, when the law made in England was simply proclaimed in Ireland. Poyning's law thoroughly established the dependence of Ireland.

Nevertheless, Henry the Eighth himself found out the Irish difficulty. The Geraldines of Kildare were of those so-called patriotic families whose policy was to secure the government for themselves by making it impossible for others to govern. Henry trusted the Earl, and that Irish governor intrigued with France against Henry, for which that king, to whom the Chief Justice attributes the best of motives, took his full measure of vengeance. But, with the suppression of the Geraldines peace did not come. The Ormonds refused to support the new Lord Deputy, Lord Leonard Grey, and the Desmonds urged a Spanish invasion and asked the papal sanction for it. Thereupon came, by Act of Parliament, the Reformation

and the overthrow of the Romish Church in Ireland, "the lands of which were distributed on easy terms amongst the Roman Catholic chieftains, who did not blush to share the spoil," nor to plot against Henry. It was in the thirty-third year of his reign that membership in the Irish Parliament ceased to be limited to persons of English blood or birth. The Parliament seldom met; but one, under Mary, passed some Acts in obedience to Bulls sent from Rome. It is remarkable that the oath taken by the well-paid members of Elizabeth's time was not so worded as legally to exclude either Romanists or Protestant Dissenters. It was an unruly assembly, and treason and foreign invasion reigned under it. We may just mention that after the Spanish invaders had been compelled to retire from Ireland, the English army subscribed 2,000*l.* for founding a library in Dublin University.

With the next reign, that of James the First, the journals of the House begin. The four provinces were represented, Irish representatives mingling with those of English descent. There had not been a meeting for twenty-seven years, and the delegates agreed like serpents in a bag. No wonder that years passed before another was convened; yet "Ireland, under the strong government of Strafford, was tranquil and prosperous," but with a plentiful cry of grievances. Cromwell saw the remedy. He had established one Commonwealth, so he would have but one Parliament. As the author remarks: "The principle and policy of a union of the three kingdoms was thus exemplified by Oliver Cromwell's legislation"—a fact which is not present to every mind. The Restoration, however, repealed this union; but Charles the Second dissolved the Irish Parliament of 1666. The dissolution was caused by a "row" between the Irish Lords, who wanted to sit covered, and the Irish Commons, who would not stand uncovered in their presence.

When the Chief Justice says that no Irish Parliament was summoned between 1666 and 1692, he implies that James the Second's Parliament, which sat in Dublin, violated Poyning's law, sat for the restoration of proscription, and in its session of six weeks perpetrated "more acts of injustice and oppression than had ever been committed in the same space of time by any legislative assembly in the world." Want of success on the part of the King made the acts of this Parliament illegal. At the head of the House of Peers sat, as Lord Chancellor, the most supreme rascal that ever won temporary greatness by the most unblushing villainy—Alexander Fitton. Since his time no Roman Catholic has held the Irish seals till the elevation of the present Chancellor, Mr. O'Hagan, to that office. King William, on the other hand, only summoned a Parliament in Ireland when a special object was in view; while his Government at home did its selfish and foolish best to depress Irish manufactures as a means of benefiting those of England! Swift saw Ireland governed by a clique called its Privy Council, and a Parliament too impotent or too feeble to legislate, when summoned, for its own commercial freedom: while, as he remarked in one of his sermons, he found a loyal people, "all circumstances considered," but "utterly void of what is called public spirit." The Irish Parliament might, at the accession of the House of Hanover, have managed Irish affairs safely and wisely, but it would not fulfil that good work, because it was deprived of the power of acting independently on matters foreign to Ireland. Swift himself, and the best friends of Ireland, never believed that the affairs of one empire could be administered by two independent legislatures. Members

were then members for life. Parliament lasted as long as the King lived, unless he chose to dissolve it. The most important of its offices was to grant supplies,—for a couple of years. An attempt to have the supplies granted for one and twenty years, to save trouble, was defeated by the single vote of a member, whom it made immortal—"Tottenham in his boots." The Commons grew bold in their right to vote "ways and means," and dissolution followed. As for the Lords, their routine was to meet, hear prayers, see the judges put on their caps, and adjourn. The machine was impracticable. "Were I an Irishman," said Montesquieu to Lord Charlemont, "I should certainly wish for an union with England; and as a general lover of liberty I sincerely desire it."

The passing of an Octennial Bill in some respects was an improvement, but members took to business lazily. A few hours' work fatigued them; and yet there was progress towards parliamentary independence of action. The patriots and the jokers began to distinguish themselves in the Parliaments of the latter half of the last century. One of Flood's rivals was said to have "the finest face for a grievance that was ever beheld." The times became critical, patriots increased, volunteers with fixed bayonets clamoured for rights, and thence followed the great concession, the repeal of the Declaratory Act of George the First, that the Parliament of Great Britain had the right to enact laws that should bind Ireland. Jubilation followed. England was supposed to have renounced her right to legislate, whereas the British Parliament had repealed an Act, and the patriots, who accepted that legislative process, could not see that the same Parliament was competent to reimpose the Act, if in its wisdom it chose to do so. How the patriots quarrelled over this matter and assailed each other as venal traitors, Mr. Whiteside briefly but amusingly describes. The violence of party spirit was simply disgraceful. Apart from that, the Irish Parliament used its newly inherited independence with some profit and dignity. It passed useful laws, after mature deliberation; and it refused to pass those which the volunteers and a convention in arms sought to impose upon it. But party spirit ruined the only independent Irish Parliament that ever existed. Pitt's propositions in favour of Irish commerce were overthrown by Fox and the Whigs. Pitt's modified proposal to further the freedom of trade with Ireland was met by the same opponents as an attempt to destroy the recently granted independence of the Irish legislature. That legislature took up the cry; but some of its own members began to understand that two independent legislatures could not successfully administer the affairs of one empire.

Thereupon, the Irish patriots carried the Union—in this way. When temporary insanity attacked George the Third, Fox and the Whigs declared that the heir to the throne became legally Regent, with full kingly powers. Pitt and his friends insisted that the Prince could have legal right only by sanction of Parliament, and even then a Regent must necessarily have something less than the power of the King—who was still living. Here was a chance for an independent Irish Parliament! It met, and exultingly agreed to accept the Prince as Regent for Ireland, without any limitations whatever. Peers vied with Commons in eagerness to fling Ireland, bound neck and heels, under the feet of a prince whom they hoped would soon, as King, reward them for their servility. They would hear of no modifications of power. Every abuse that it was still possible for a king to practise, he might profit

by, at the expense of Ireland, if he could. The English Parliament wished to protect the people against the possible tyranny of the most heartless of princes: that was quite sufficient to make the Irish legislators act in a contrary sense, and put Ireland at his mercy. In the midst of the turmoil, the King recovered, and a host of Irishmen had new grievances in finding themselves deprived of expected peerages, pensions, and other distinctions, "then and since dearly loved in Ireland." Mad and vain resolutions were passed by the Irish Parliament in support of its right to confer legal power on the Prince. The members would have had as much right to confer it on Prester John! They stood, however, on their right, and their vote annihilated the independent Irish legislature, and carried the Union; for, after such a resolution, the suppression of that precious Parliament and the establishment of the Union was only a matter of time. The Irish patriots made the Union inevitable.

Before it came, they did some wise and many foolish things. The Parliament itself was so corrupt that it is a matter of surprise that any good came out of it all. A sad smile involuntarily rises when we read of men trusting in God never to see a union, and voting for it for the sake of a peerage. Even the members who honestly opposed the inevitable measure lost an opportunity for Ireland by omitting to make terms for her. Flood and Grattan and the rest had made an independent Parliament impossible. They, and not Castlereagh, founded the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. The popular party was, nevertheless, too blind to snatch a last favour for its country. When George the Fourth was at Slane Castle, he remarked, in conversation with Mr. Buller, on this subject, "I think you all committed a great mistake. Instead of direct opposition, you should have made terms, as the Scotch did, and you would have got good terms." Mr. Whiteside's comment on this is as true as the text—"A very sensible observation, and very profitable for us to recollect, because it does not answer in great transactions of this kind to be always in a passion." We may remark, however, that some of the members who voted for the Union "for a consideration" were cool enough. "Are you not ashamed at having sold your country?" said a friend to one who had thus voted. "I am not," was the reply; "I am glad I have a country I can sell!"

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The House of Austria in the Thirty Years' War. Two Lectures, with Notes and Illustrations. By Adolphus William Ward. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE industry and the extent of reading shown by Mr. Ward in the copious notes appended to these lectures, lead us to expect a more exhaustive treatment and a firmer grasp of the subject than we find in the lectures themselves. Much, however, that Mr. Ward gives us is new to English readers, and all is based on genuine study. It is probably the attempt to simplify and popularize the results of so much study that gives the lectures an appearance of thinness. Yet, apart from this, there is sometimes a gulf between Mr. Ward's facts and his conclusions. His view of Wallenstein's character is a case in point. The more recent inquiries scarcely bear out Mr. Ward's theory as expressed in one of the most striking passages in his lectures, and when we look to the notes we do not find anything to support his position. A mere allusion to Förster's work on Wallenstein, which so convinced Wallenstein's direct heirs of their ancestor's innocence that they appealed to the Emperor to annul the confiscation of the family estates, cannot outweigh all that has been written on the other side. We could better understand Mr. Ward's enthusiasm if he were not so careful a student.

Athletic Training and Health: an Essay on Physical Education. By John Harrison. (Parker & Co.)

FIVE years since Mr. John Harrison had the questionable fortune to win a gold medal from the hands of the Athletic Society of Great Britain in return for an essay on 'Health, and the Surest Ways of Preserving It'; and now he has expanded the essay into a little book, which is designed to instruct the eager aspirant after muscle and "wind" upon many delicate and mysterious questions of scientific training. The first half of Mr. Harrison's treatise is a useless and uninteresting compilation of extracts from the works of more or less familiar writers, who have considered methodically or incidentally the advantages of corporeal vigour and the means by which it may be increased or impaired. The second half contains some interesting information and serviceable hints.

Pioneers of Civilization: the Soldier, the Adventurer, the Explorer, the Man of Peace, the Trader, the Settler, the Missionary. By the Author of 'Crimson Pages.' With Portraits and other Illustrations. (Hogg & Son.)

A worthy thing of great promise and small performance, the 'Pioneers of Civilization' says something, to little purpose, about William Penn, Capt. Cook, Henry Martyn, Lord Clive, and other famous adventurers, commended by the author as men "who, in various and in very opposite ways, have been the means of helping the savage out of barbarism or of introducing a condition of social life before which the savage vanished." As one of those works for young people which appear in shoals just before or during the Christmas holidays, the volume would have had a better chance of escaping special censure; but examined by itself, at a time when trifles of its kind have no prescriptive title to merciful consideration, it will perhaps meet in some quarters with sterner treatment than we shall accord to it.

Flood, Field, and Forest. By George Rooper. With Illustrations. The Etchings by Cecil Boutil. (Chapman & Hall.)

'The Autobiography of Salmo Salar, Esq.,' 'A Fox's Tale,' 'Bolsover Forest,' and 'The Bagman' are titles of four stories, in each of which the author attempts "to convey some facts in Natural History in a form less didactic, and perhaps more palatable, than the usual, statistical, quasi-scientific style commonly adopted." The two first-mentioned stories are reprints; but 'Bolsover Forest' and 'The Bagman' are now published for the first time by Mr. Rooper, who may be credited with having accomplished his purpose in a manner that will render his book acceptable to young sportsmen, and highly popular with children who have a taste for natural history. "It has also been my object," says Mr. Rooper, "to offer to the young sportsman, fisher, hunter, or shooter, some hints which may be useful in the early stages of pursuits to which I am myself warmly attached, and in which I have had somewhat more than average experience. To the long-practised sportsman I cannot hope to offer anything new or instructive; but possibly the scenes I have depicted may, here and there, revive pleasant reminiscences or associations, which may carry him to the end of an otherwise dull chapter."

The Parliamentary Barometer. (O'Byrne Brothers.) THE greater the truth the greater the libel, say our old lawyers; but if so, what a libel have we here! A register of the votes is nothing, but a register of the occasions on which Members of Parliament do not vote will be a bad affair for the fast men, the hunting men, and the men who always walk out of the House before a division on any but a vital issue, "for fear of offending somebody." The "Barometer" is not always strictly right perhaps. One gentleman—the Member for South Essex—appears twice, for instance—once as "Baker" and once as "Wingfield-Baker"; his votes being omitted in the second case. We should not be hard, however, upon the compiler of the "Barometer" because he has here gone wrong, as Mr. Baker's brother is Sir Charles Wingfield, the Liberal Member for Gravesend. It is worthy of notice that Mr. Disraeli seldom takes part in the struggles between the Independent Members and

the Government. In eight divisions out of ten he is shown to have walked out of the House rather than vote. We commend the "Barometer" to constituents, and the fear of it to Members.

The Child's Popular Fairy Tales, told for the Hundredth Time. By H. W. Dulcken, Ph.D. Illustrated with 300 Pictures. (Ward, Lock & Tyler.)

THIS very richly-decorated book contains versions of the ancient fairy tales, 'Tom Thumb,' 'The Three Bears,' 'Ali Baba,' 'Robin Hood,' 'The Sleeping Beauty,' and others, with designs in chromolithography and on wood by Messrs. H. K. Browne, W. Harvey, J. Absolon, T. B. Dalziel, H. Weir and W. McConnell. The stories have been re-dressed with a good deal of spirit by Dr. Dulcken, who carefully takes the infantine view of his subjects, retains the effective incidents of the older versions of the immemorial legends, and contrives, without overloading his subjects, to draw them to moral uses. Folks of ten years old and thereabouts will find them readable as well as instructive. The illustrations are more than ordinarily apt and good, and well engraved. The text is capably printed, and the binding showy, without being gaudy.

Codice Arragonense, o sia Lettere Regie, Ordinamenti ed altri Atti Governativi dei Sovrani Arragonesi in Napoli, etc. Per cura del Prof. Fr. Trinchera. (Naples.)

UNDER this title, the first part of the second volume of hitherto inedited documents of great historical value has just been given to the public. The period embraced in this volume extends from the 2nd of October, 1491, to the 24th of April, 1493; and the two volumes throw considerable light on a time of great political agitation, when France and Spain were struggling for the possession of Southern Italy and Sicily, and on the intrigues of the Vicegerent of Christ. Valuable rather as materials for the future historian, they furnish little matter for criticism. It is to be desired, however, that in other publications of a similar character gross errors of the press should be avoided. The archives of Naples abound with documents the value of which has hitherto been unrecognized or unknown, and to these may be added many MSS. which have been disinterred from the suppressed monasteries. A debt of gratitude is owing, therefore, to the Government, which has permitted, and to Prof. Trinchera, who has given us, what it is hoped may be regarded only as an instalment of what is yet to come forth.

The Chevalier de Chateaufort has issued a second edition of his *Cléomède, a Story translated into Modern French Verse from the Ancient Language of D'Adénès le Roy, King of Minstrels at the Duke of Brabant in the Thirteenth Century*—[*Cléomède, Conte traduit, &c.*] (Pickering). Having entered fully into the subject of the work on its first appearance, we have now only to express our surprise that the author should have thought proper to incorporate with his version a heap of extracts from reviews of the former edition, and of his other productions, besides a prospectus and specimen-pages of a work in preparation, occupying in this way more than half the volume. But for the fortunate loss of a file of papers during a removal, there would have been still more of this extraneous matter, we are told.

We have on our table *A Course of Sermons on the Biblical Passages adduced by Christian Theologians in Support of the Dogmas of their Faith*, preached in the Bayswater Synagogue, by Hermann Adler, Ph.D. (Trübner).—*Inaugural Address delivered to the University of St. Andrews, March 19, 1869*, by James Anthony Froude, M.A. (Longmans).—*Catechetical Hints and Helps for Parents and Teachers on giving Instruction to Young Children in the Catechism of the Church of England*, by Edward Jacob Boyce, M.A. (Bell & Daldy).—*The London: a Collection of Tales, Sketches and Poems—Lives of Indian Officers, illustrative of the History of the Civil and Military Service of India*—Lord Cornwallis, Sir John Malcolm, Mountstuart Elphinstone, by John William Kaye (Strahan). New editions of *Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount, drawn from the Writings of*

St. Augustine, with Observations and an Introductory Essay on his Merits as an Interpreter of Holy Scripture, by Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D. (Macmillan).—*Singers and Songs of the Church*; being Biographical Sketches of the Hymn Writers in all the Principal Collections, with Notes on their Psalms and Hymns, by Josiah Miller, M.A. (Longmans).—*Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic*, by Henry E. Roscoe (Macmillan).—*Songs and Verses, Social and Scientific*, by an old Contributor to *Maga* (Blackwood).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

American Year Book, &c. for 1869, by D. N. Camp, Vol. 1, 8vo. 16s.
Bannerman's (J.) Sermons, cr. 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Banks's (E. G.) Hints on Oxford and Cambridge Aquatics, 3s. 6d.
Bastanilla's Spanish and English Dictionary, 18mo. 5s. 6d.
By-Gone Days in our Village, by J. L. W. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Campbell's (A. G.) Life of Fra Paolo Sarpi, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Cassell's Children's Own Sunday Book, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Dean's History of Civilisation (7 vols.), Vols. 1 & 2, 8vo. 18s. each.
Delamotte's Progressive Drawing Book for Beginners, cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Diagelstedt's (P.) The Amazon, an Art Novel, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Doubles and Quits, by L. W. M. Lockhart, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. 6d.
Gibbon's Roman Empire, 7 vols. (Bohn's Lib.), 12mo. 31s. 6d.
Goubaud's (Madame) Book of Gipsy Art, 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Hind's India, a Novel, by John Pomery, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.
Household Words, conducted by Charles Dickens, Vol. 3, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Hughes's Solutions of Problems for Junior Scholarships, 12mo. 5s.
Hushings' Logic of Names, Intro. to Boole's Laws of Thought, 2s. 6d.
Kelly's (W.) Lectures on St. Paul's Epistles, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Lamb's (Charles) Memoir, by Barry Cornwall, new edit. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Langhans's (Rev. J. E.) Christ the Conqueror, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Lea's (W.) Deceit, his Life and recently-discovered Writings, 3s. 6d.
Madame Silva's Secret, by Mrs. Elliott, 8vo. cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Malan's (Cesar) Life, Labours and Writings, by his Son, 7s. 6d.
Martineau's (H.) Biographical Sketches, 1856-1888, 2nd edit. 5s. 6d.
Miller's (J.) Singers and Songs of the Church, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Moxon's Standard Penny Readings, ed. by Tom Hood, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Perry's (A.) Carthage and Tunis, Past and Present, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Pinder's Selections from Less Known Latin Poets, 8vo. 15s. 6d.
Pridham's (A.) Notes and Reflections on 2nd Corinthians, 5s. 6d.
Pottenham's Arte of English Poetic (Arber's Reprints, No. 15), 2s. 6d.
Reid's (W.) The Forest, Life, &c. in Canada, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Rossini's Life, by H. Sutherland-Edwards, 8vo. 18s. 6d.
Songs and Verses, Social and Scientific, enlarged, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Stanton's (G. J.) Book of the Church (Chandos Lib.), 12mo. 8s. 6d.
Steps in the Dark, by H. M., 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Stretton's (Rev. H.) Progressive Latin Lesson-Book, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Suzanne's (G. J.) British Kalmia, 1868, 8vo. 5s. 6d.
The Jews of History, 8vo. 12s. 6d.
Tim Doonan, the Irish Emigrant, cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Todd's Parliamentary Government, 2 vols., Vol. 2, 8vo. 21s. 6d.
Trotter's War in the Forest, Life, &c. in Canada, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Trip Round the World, "Europe," sq. 1/6 swd.
Wadham's English Verification, cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Wood's (Lady) Sabina, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

CRY FOR COPYRIGHT.

THE demand for a law to protect intellectual property on both sides of the Atlantic is increasing in volume day by day. The communications which follow express a portion of the American sentiment. The first letter is from Mr. Leland, the author of the *Hans Breitmann Ballads*, and tells its own story in a way to impress, we should imagine, the official mind with a due sense of the wrongs under which American authors labour in this country. For Mr. Leland, as the communication shows, suffers not only in his purse but in his honourable fame. When Douglas Jerrold was before a Committee of the House of Commons on dramatic copyright, he was asked by a member of the committee whether, under the then existing law, dramatic authors were not in fact "robbed"? to which the wit promptly replied, "Yes, Sir! both robbed and murdered!" Now, this is exactly Mr. Leland's case. The unauthorized reprint of his works has not only helped himself without leave to the *Hans Breitmann Ballads*, but has presented them in a form which Mr. Leland protests is both garbled and incomplete.

Mr. Leland very properly declares that the only cure for such manifest wrong is a just copyright law between the two countries.

The second letter is a portion of a communication from the eminent publishing firm of Messrs. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. These gentlemen enter into some detail as to certain republications of English books by themselves and by the Messrs. Harper, of New York, which we omit, as the statements made by Messrs. Harper & Co. have not been laid before our readers. It will suffice for us to give the summary. Messrs. Lippincott, like Mr. Leland, conclude by an earnest prayer that the present uncertainties with regard to intellectual property may be brought to an end by the patriotic wisdom of Congress.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1869.

It is with great reluctance that, as a stranger, with no claim on your generosity, I venture to beg room in your publication for a few remarks, which I certainly would not make were they not offered with the sole intention of benefiting a gentleman who is well regarded by the literary world. I refer

to Mr. Nicholas Trübner, of London, to whom I, in common with scores of literary men in America, have been for many years under obligations for acts of the most disinterested kindness.

In the autumn of 1868 Mr. Trübner, influenced, as several concurrent circumstances testify, rather by the desire to gratify me than by the hope of benefiting himself, ventured on the hazardous experiment of reprinting a book of American rhymes, the *Hans Breitmann Ballads*, of which I was author. More than this, he advertised it extensively, incurred much expense for it in many ways, and took great pains to ensure the success of the work. At least half of the expense incurred might have been spared, with much greater profit to himself, had he simply published these Ballads at half price, and reserved nothing for the author, who, far from complaining, would only have been gratified at the opportunity to oblige his friend the publisher.

After the 'Breitmann Ballads'—thanks to Mr. Trübner's enterprise—had reached a fifth edition, another bookseller in London wrote to me, offering to pay me to give him the publication of these "poems." I answered him curtly that Mr. Trübner was the only person in London who was authorized by me to publish the Ballads in question, and that I would not withdraw the right from him for ten thousand pounds. After, however, recognizing by this very request a right in me to select my London republisher, and receiving a refusal, this applicant has "brought out" a reprint of the American edition of the 'Breitmann Ballads,' at half the price of Mr. Trübner's. This, of course, will compel the latter gentleman to reduce the price of his edition one-half, which renders it impossible for the author to receive any benefit from the sale, and what is much more to be regretted, deprives Mr. Trübner of a profit after all his pains.

My principal object, however, in writing this letter is to state that, to remedy as well as I can the evil, so far as my publisher is concerned, of this cheap edition, I have supplied Mr. Trübner with such alterations and additions to my "Breitmann Ballads" as will make his future editions of them the only complete ones, and that, in fact, the series which he now publishes contain several entire poems first published and copyrighted in England. This is especially the case with the volume entitled 'Breitmann as a Politician,' which is altogether imperfect and incomplete in any shape save that issued by Mr. Trübner. The original American publication of 'Breitmann as a Politician,' having been issued in haste, is extremely faulty; and it is this which is now issued in reprint to the English public by Mr. John Camden Hotten.

In California, the man who does nothing himself but watch the operations of the industrious gold-miner until the latter has found a spot which "pays," and then "jumps his claim," or deprives him of it by craft, is promptly hung or shot by a committee of intelligent citizens, appointed in general meeting to investigate the case. I do not commend such rough justice as applicable to highly enlightened and refined society, but I may be pardoned for showing what the untutored and unprejudiced mind thinks of "claim-jumping."

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1869.

We beg leave once more to call the attention of the public to the two cases originally mentioned by us in the *Athenæum*, of direct violation by the Messrs. Harper of "the courtesies of the trade." 1st, They do not deny that our edition of 'Greater Britain' was announced in May, 1868; 2nd, They do not deny that immediately on their own announcement they were notified by letter that we had made an arrangement for it with the English publishers; and 3rd, They do not deny that they nevertheless persisted in reprinting it. Their admission of these points we hold to be sufficient to sustain our complaint in regard to 'Greater Britain.'

But there was another charge brought by us in our letter of January 1st, viz., that the Messrs. Harper had previously, in like violation of our rights under the usage of the trade, republished an edition of Trollope's 'North America' after they had been made aware, through a personal inter-

view, that we had entered into an exclusive arrangement with the author for its publication in this country. To this statement the Messrs. Harper make no reply whatever, and we are justified in inferring that their course in the matter is inexcusable.

Furthermore, we would say that, by special arrangement with the author, we recently published 'Her Majesty's Tower,' by Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon. A few days after the appearance of our edition, the Messrs. Harper issued an edition of the same work in an inferior style, at a nominal price, compelling us to reduce ours to the same price, thus preventing any remuneration to either author or publishers that otherwise might have been derived from the sale of the work.

Here we might close; but a review of these facts naturally suggests the reflection that the interests of the book-trade in this country, no less than the protection of authors in their just rights, require further legislation at the hands of Congress. It is high time for the passage of a well-considered International Copyright Law, such as will wipe away from our country the reproach of what are known as "pirated" editions.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

WALLS OF DAX.

Malahide Castle, April 16, 1869.

I beg to add my protest to that of Mr. Price against the proposed destruction of the Roman walls of Dax. I visited that city last winter, and was much disappointed at seeing how much harm had been done by the Vandals of that municipality since they were visited and described by Mr. Roach Smith. Still a considerable portion of the walls and two gates were entire.

Dax is a place without any considerable trade or manufacture, and the inhabitants seem to be utterly devoid of enterprise, as they allow their extraordinary hot spring and deposits of salt to remain unproductive.

I made an unsuccessful attempt to see a fine Roman mosaic which is mentioned in the guide-books as having been found there some years since.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

THE SINAITIC INSCRIPTIONS.

April 19, 1869.

As your Correspondent who says that he has discovered the key to the Sinaitic Inscriptions does not give us the results, it may interest your readers to be told that they are, for the most part, in Hebrew characters, though of a very rude form. Many of them begin with the well-known word לִרְכֹּן, in memory of, followed by the name of the person, and ending with שָׁלוֹם, farewell. Others begin with זִכְרוֹן, memory of, omitting the prefixed preposition. This word, it will be observed, is Syriac and Chaldean, but not strictly Hebrew. I have not seen any of the inscriptions copied by the surveying party now in the peninsula.—I am quoting those published by Mr. Grey in the *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* 1832, and copied from the rocks in Wady Mukatteb. Mr. Grey also, at the same time, published some Greek inscriptions from the same rocks, beginning with the corresponding word ΜΗΝΕΩΗ, let him be remembered. Mr. Grey found no indications of sepulchres in the neighbourhood, or we might have supposed the persons named in the inscriptions had been there buried. As the Greek inscriptions may safely be claimed for the first three centuries of the Christian era, we may suppose that most—or, at least, many—of the Hebrew inscriptions are of the same age, and probably written by pilgrims on their way to the top of Mount Serbal. The name Serbal may very possibly be a corruption of Sephar, the name given to the holy mount in Genesis x. 30, and which may be translated written. The name Shapher, given to the same mount in Numbers xxxiii. 23, may be only a corrupt form of spelling the same word.

SAMUEL SHARPE.

The Elms, Brook Green, Hammersmith, April 19, 1869.

HAVING read in Mr. Palmer's last letter from the Sinai Explorations (March the 7th), as given in the *Athenæum* of the 10th instant, his confir-

mation of my previous supposition that the inscriptions of Wady Mukatteb would prove to be a link between the ordinary Hebrew and the Cufic, I wish to invite the attention of travellers in the Holy Land to the characters found in the lofty caverns at Bait Jibrean.

They have been mentioned by various travellers, and by them considered unintelligible. They remain very distinct, and I have myself copied several of them, but my paper has been unfortunately lost.

They look like Cufic, but are not the same as the characters upon Cufic coins; and I strongly suspect that, like those of the Sinaitic valleys, they represent some Aramaean transition previous to regular Cufic. At least, it would be worth while to procure accurate copies of them, and have them compared with the transcripts which the Rev. Mr. Holland and Mr. Palmer will exhibit and interpret to us.

JAMES FINN.

THE ONLY ENGLISH PROCLAMATION OF HENRY THE THIRD.

April 17, 1869.

A new edition of this important document and of the contemporary French version has been recently published, under the above title, by Mr. A. J. Ellis, from the Patent Rolls of the forty-second and forty-third years of Henry the Third.

I had occasion a short time since, and before I saw Mr. Ellis's pamphlet, to collate the original enrolments of both documents with the edition of them given in Dr. Pauli's 'Geschichte von England' (vol. iii. pp. 909–11). On subsequently comparing the result of my labours with Mr. Ellis's "reprint," I discovered a few errors in the latter which I here present to your readers. If my criticism appear minute, it must be remembered that it is at minute, almost microscopically minute, accuracy, that Mr. Ellis aims. I may add that my experience of medieval manuscripts extends over a period of nearly twenty-five years.

In the title of the Patent Roll of the forty-third year Mr. Ellis (p. 10) reads "Joh'ns." The word in the roll is clearly "Joh'is," the usual contracted form of "Johannis." Mr. Ellis, in the same title, omits the "superior o" after the last letter in the numeral "xliij."

In the marginal title of the English version (p. 11) Mr. Ellis prints the extraordinary form "Comites." The roll has "Comitat." I use the apostrophe in this case to represent the common contraction for "us." The word is perfectly clear in the original. In the old French version (p. 18, line 1 of the original) Mr. Ellis prints "tuz" with a capital initial letter. The letter is clearly not a capital t in the roll, but a small t written over a long s. The scribe, after having written the initial s of the word "ses," appears to have become aware that he had omitted the word "tuz," which preceded it in the original which he was copying, and to have written the t of "tuz" over the s already set down without deleting the latter. The s and t are still clearly distinguishable in the roll.

In the same version (p. 20, l. 6 of the original) Mr. Ellis prints the third word "et" in common type. It should be, according to his own system (p. 17), printed in italics, for it is contracted in the roll. In p. 22, l. 9 of the original, the second word "et" should be printed in italics for a similar reason. The same remark applies to the same word in p. 80, l. 20; p. 82, l. 23 (*his*); p. 84, l. 20, and p. 92, l. 6.

In p. 22, l. 9 of the original, the word "fort" should be "forz," the last letter being a z, and not a t. Pauli prints it z correctly. In the same page and line the very curious form "Warrewyka" should be "Warrewyk," the a given by Mr. Ellis being in the roll simply a contraction, which constantly occurs after the terminal k, combined with a fold in the parchment.

Lastly, as a "literary Caliban" has already suggested, there ought to be a mark of contraction after the terminal letter of the words "Aldithel" (same page, l. 10 of the original) and of "Aldithel" (p. 23, l. 10 of the original). I may add that there are a few instances in Mr. Ellis's edition of both

versions of dotted *is*, which are perhaps mere misprints.

Mr. Ellis remarks (p. 51) that his edition of 1861 contained "the errors enionions, Gueons, sceles, scel." In the present edition he repeats the first, third, and fourth of these errors, in p. 84, pp. 93 and 94, and p. 93 respectively; while, instead of "Gueons," we have (p. 93) an entirely new form, "eneuous," where *u* takes the place of the last *n*. Mr. Ellis states (p. 13) that, in line 6 of the English version, the base of the flourish over an *i*, which he specifies, is very faint. I have examined this flourish several times, and on no occasion have I found any part of it faint. Indeed, to a person in the habit of reading medieval manuscripts I think that it would be distinctly visible from one end to the other in an ordinary light.

Perhaps I may be permitted to point out, in conclusion, a few slight mistakes in Mr. Ellis's edition (p. 5) of the proclamation of the 4th of August, 1258 (Pat. 42 Hen. iii. m. 4). The reference to the Royal Letters should be to the second volume, not the first. In l. 1, "de Engleterre" is an extension of "dengl." In l. 5, "jurer" should be "juror." In l. 8, "is" should be "as." And I should be inclined to substitute "meemes" for "meemes," in l. 6, and "goule haust" for "Gaule-haust," in l. 21. H. F.

THE SANCTUARY OF ABRAHAM.

Bekesbourne, April 16, 1869.

In my letter in the *Athenæum* of the 3rd inst., I endeavoured to account for the removal of the *Makam Ibrahim*, or "Sanctuary of Abraham," from Harran, on the east side of Damascus, to Berzeh, on the north, by supposing it to have occurred in order that the inhabitants of Damascus might perform their pilgrimages to the sacred spot without molestation from the wild Arab tribes that infest the plain country about Harran.

On further consideration, I incline rather to the opinion that it was not the Arab tribes about Harran, but the Roman conquerors of Syria, who were the cause of the removal. The dwelling-place of the illustrious progenitor of the Hebrew nation, who is known not to the Jews alone as the Friend of God, the Father of the Faithful, was doubtless the resort of pilgrims then, as its representative, Berzeh, is now; and the foundation of a Roman city there would have interfered materially with the worshippers and pilgrims in the celebration of their religious rites—whatever these may have been—so as to have induced them to remove the *Makam Ibrahim* to a more retired, and therefore more suitable spot, such as Berzeh at the foot of the mountains, where they might perform their devotions without disturbance; much in the same way as, at a later period, the Latin monks at Damascus removed the scene of St. Paul's vision from the high road from Jerusalem to the neighbourhood of their convent.

The substitution of the name of the Roman city for that of Harran would have helped to disconnect the history of the patriarch from his true dwelling-place, and thus eventually to cause the connexion between the two to be lost sight of altogether. Nevertheless, as we see in so many instances within the Holy Land and elsewhere, the original native name kept its hold of the soil, and in the course of ages, superseded in its turn that of its foreign supplanter. At what time it succeeded in doing so cannot be said; but we have evidence that it must have been previously to the twelfth century of the Christian era; for *Harran* is mentioned as one of the towns of the Ghutah of Damascus by the Arabian geographer Yakut, who flourished in that century.

My matured opinion therefore is, that the "Sanctuary of Abraham" was removed from Harran to Berzeh during the Roman occupation of Syria, when the city was founded at the former place, of which the remains still exist. To determine more precisely the date of this occurrence, the first essential is to ascertain the name of the Roman substitute for Harran, of which name I have no where met with any traces. The single inscription discovered there by my wife and myself throws no light on the subject. But from the numerous archi-

tectural remains on the spot, there ought not to be any great difficulty in recovering the lost appellation of this Roman city, now only known as *Harran-el-Awamid*, or Harran of the Columns, from the three noble Ionic columns, apparently part of a temple, still standing, and attesting the former magnitude and importance of the place.

CHARLES BEKE.

GREEKS AND GREEKS.

HAVING referred to the diversity of physical and moral type of the so-called Greeks of Scio, it is not necessary to enter into like details as to the Greeks of the greater islands, but those of Candia or Crete and Cyprus have also their peculiarities, suggestive of independent origin. Before speaking further of the Greeks of the islands, it is well to refer to those of the mainland of Asia.

These consist of immigrants from the islands and Greece into the towns and villages of the coast, and of an inland agricultural population. The coast population speaks for itself: it is composed of its own elements—Sciotes, Candiot, Albanian or Slavonian, and is engaged in trade, handicraft, domestic service, and, exceptionally, in the culture of the vine. This is the population which in former days was mowed down by the plagues of Smyrna, losing its thousands and its tens of thousands. Restricted to the coast area for centuries, it is questionable whether it is a vital population, and whether it is not recruited by continual immigration. Everything points to the conclusion that habitation in the coast towns cannot have been favourable to vitality. The population, so far as it can be ascertained from rough observation, has not increased in four centuries, and it has even been suggested that the present large Greek population of Smyrna, which is 100,000 in number, affords small evidence of natural increase, and is almost wholly derived from immigration.

The Sciotes are the great leaders in the towns. They provide the merchant chiefs, who, with their families, live on the luxuries of the land, according to the fashion of the age, Italian or French. Under Sciote guidance the autonomous institutions conferred on the Greeks by the Ottoman Government have been well worked. The Greek schools of Asia Minor, primary and secondary, for boys and girls are creditable in comparison with those of many European communities. They are still deficient in providing for numbers, because the immigrant population in a time of peace and prosperity is growing. The masters and mistresses are intelligent and zealous, and liberally paid. Female education is most backward, so far as the number of the scholars is concerned; but great efforts are being made. The hospitals are being extended and improved, and some of these institutions are very creditable. The condition of the Church is the least favourable; but the lay element is exercising greater influence, and the buildings are being improved and beautified. The clergy are far behind the schoolmasters, and, in the country places, are poor and illiterate peasants. The relief of the poor is systematically conducted. In some cases, a provision analogous to savings' banks for the working classes is provided by the vestries. All the institutions of the communities are maintained from landed and other endowments, from fees, from gifts, and from what really amounts to a forced assessment by moral influence. For extensions of churches, schools, &c. large sums are raised on loan, for which there is nothing but the moral security of public faith.

If the kingdom of Greece were conducted as these establishments are, and by the same men, Greece would be at least as flourishing as Turkey. It is due to the Greek population, which includes, of course, all the rabble of Hellas, to say that it is industrious, orderly, and well conducted, with a scarcely perceptible action of the general governmental or Ottoman power. There can, however, be no doubt that it is the existence of the strong arm of the Osmanlee, which gives greater power to the good elements of society, and restrains the disorders which would otherwise reduce these communities to the condition of Greece. It is to the honour of governors and governed to say that, so far

as beggars or criminals are concerned, the Greeks of Asia Minor will bear a most favourable comparison with many European nations. Of course, the same remark applies to the local Jews or the Armenians.

The local or Asiatic Greeks, except so far as they have been interfered with by the propagandists, and made for a time Russian subjects, or so far as there are immigrant traders among the shopkeepers in the towns, are *rayahs*, or native Ottoman subjects; their language is Turkish, and they are illiterate. Of late, from greater freedom of communication, the Greek immigrants are increasing in the interior, and are making systematic efforts to propagate the modern Greek language. Many of the Asiatic Greeks are agriculturists, as hard-working and as skilful as the Turks, and far beyond the Greeks of Peloponnesus. In the towns they are small shopkeepers, and do not maintain so good a moral standard.

What the Asiatic Greeks are it is impossible to decide; but no one who considers the matter carefully can believe they are descendants of the ancient Greeks. The ancient Greeks never really peopled Asia Minor, and cannot have ever had a permanent population. The barbarian populations remained, including Iberians, Phrygians, Cilicians, &c. The Armenians have always been distinguished from the Greeks. There is, however, another large population in Asia Minor existing from before the time of the Greeks. This is the Georgian in the north-east, extending, under the name of Lazians, to Trebizond. This formerly extended far more to the west, and at one time constituted the population of the Amazon kingdoms. The probability is, that many of the Asiatic Greeks are of Georgian descent, probably all those of Northern Asia Minor.

Just as there is an immigration into Asia Minor from the west of Greeks from the islands, so there is an immigration from the east. The Turks are a familiar case; but the Koords are another example, and their flocks and herds sometimes come within fifty miles of the coast.

Under all circumstances, the *rayah* Asiatic Greeks are to be considered as non-Hellenic, and as belonging to a separate ethnological group.

The islands at most times supply immigrants for the Asiatic main, but they themselves are receptacles of immigration. In early times they were occupied by numerous tribes of Leleges, Pelasgi, &c., and have received settlers or conquerors from both continents. In later times, the most prominent and remarkable ethnological fact is the immigration of Albanians. This nation is on the Adriatic, and thus a highland population has actually supplied the islands of the Archipelago with a seafaring population. These people, in some instances, retained their language; but as the Albanian is a man of more than one language, he has not a strong sympathy for Albanian, and readily abandons it for Greek.

Thus many of the islanders are indisputable Albanians, and other immigrants come from Continental Greece. For the moment, it is enough to say that the islands, so far from representing the ancient Greeks, consist of populations of various ethnological origin, European and Asiatic.

Coming now to Continental Greece, it is not worth while bestowing much argument on the ethnological question; for Fallmerayer and Finlay have sufficiently proved the state of affairs to whomsoever has either read their narratives or seen facts for himself. The immigration of Albanians is one of these patent facts; and these authorities have shown the early and large infusion of Slavs even in Peloponnesus. Any one who likes may choose to believe that there are descendants of the ancient Greeks in Athens; but to the calm observer there is no room left for doubt that the main body of the so-called Greeks, or the Greek-speaking populations, in Europe, the islands, and Asia Minor are a mixture of several different races, not belonging to the most advanced types of mankind. Slavs, Albanians and Georgians we may recognize, and there is a great likelihood of Iberians.

This mass does not consolidate from within; and although the Georgian immigration may be considered to have been long since cut off, as the nearest members of that group are Mussulmans,

yet the immigration from Albania is a vital cause of disturbance, and one which, in the end, may lead to the establishment of an Albanian kingdom, ruling Albania and Greece, and realizing the projects of Pyrrhus, Scanderbeg, and Ali Pasha of Janina.

Were it desirable to occupy space and accumulate proofs, more results of a like kind would be obtained from examining the Greeks of Thessaly and Macedonia and of the coasts of Rumelia. As the matter stands, the kingdom of Greece is composed of very bad ethnological elements, and its extension, as demanded, can only aggravate the evil. Such is the result of exposing a theory to the examination of facts.

T. S.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Lord President of the Council has requested Sir Charles Wheatstone, Sir Michael Costa, Prof. Tyndale, Lieut.-Col. Scott, R.E., Capt. Donnelly, R.E., and Mr. Bowley to report on the acoustic qualities of the new Lecture Theatre at the South Kensington Museum. There will be three trials: one by a lecture with demonstrations on Musical Pitch by Prof. Guthrie; a second, by voices directed by Mr. A. Sullivan; and the third, by instruments directed by Mr. Ella.

We understand that our naval and military departments are likely to be represented by interesting models and specimens at General Sabine's conversation this evening. So much science has been brought to bear of late on the construction of ships and guns, and the practice of gunnery, and so much discussion has thereby been occasioned, that a collection of examples by which the question may be elucidated will appear to advantage among the scientific and mechanical attractions prepared for exhibition at the Royal Society.

In the debate on Tuesday night, on the site for the new Palace of Justice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the Government had resolved on building that edifice on the Thames Embankment instead of on the site in Carey Street chosen by the Royal Commission. That this would be the decision of the Government we announced so long ago as January 23rd. Mr. Lowe also explained that the Commission would be dissolved, and that the works would be placed under the control of Mr. Layard.

As is well known in architectural circles, the Society of Arts took up the decoration of the Thames Embankment, and appointed a Committee upon it. This Committee, for its first labour, engaged in the discussion of Sir C. Trevelyan's proposal for the removal of the Law Courts to that site. After several sittings of amateur Lords, M.P.'s and R.A.'s, and a sharp battle between Sir C. Trevelyan and Mr. Street, the Committee has contented itself by referring the Council to the shorthand-writer's report of its proceedings. The Committee is now engaged on the relations of the Metropolitan Extension Railway to the Embankment.

In our last number, the Anniversary Meeting of the Philological Society was announced for yesterday, Friday, April 23. It will not take place till the 21st of May, when a paper will be read by Prof. Key.

The question of reduced rates of postage, especially for newspapers and printed matter, has been taken up by the Society of Arts. They have appointed a committee to promote measures for accomplishing the reduction.

Mr. Abel read a paper last week at the Royal Society, 'Contributions to the History of Explosive Agents,' in which all the latest improvements in gun-cotton and operations therewith were described. The particulars are to appear in the Society's publications; meanwhile it is worth mention that the more the properties of gun-cotton are investigated, the more do its destructive powers appear. It is anticipated that gun-cotton and a new gun-metal of which we hear preliminary whispers will as far outdo our present guns and gunpowder as they did the rams and catapults of the Middle Ages. With gun-cotton, prepared as Mr. Abel described, it will be easy to blow a hole

as big as the hatchway in a ship's bottom. Consequently, all iron ships thus breached will go down "with a run," as sailors say, and all on board must go down too. This is a contingency which will have to be taken into account in the sea-fights of the future; and it is not unlikely that a hundred years hence iron war-ships will be abandoned as a mistake, and oak and teak will again come into favour.

The Scholastic Registration Association having requested the University of Cambridge to institute an examination of schoolmasters, with a declaration of the results, the Syndicate appointed to consider the matter recommend the Council of the Senate to admit persons who have been teachers for three years to any one or more of the following examinations:—The previous examination, the general examination for ordinary degrees, the special examination for ordinary degrees in moral science, the special examination for ordinary degrees in natural science, the special examination for ordinary degrees in mechanism and applied science, the mathematical tripos, the classical tripos, the natural sciences tripos, the moral sciences tripos, and the law and history tripos. Application is to be made to the Secretary for the Local Examinations three months beforehand. Thus, even without residing at Cambridge at all, a teacher will be able to reap all the practical advantage of a degree, as a certificate of knowledge. It is a great boon to the scholastic profession, and, indirectly, to the public at large.

We observe that a deputation from the Scholastic Registration Association have pressed upon Mr. Forster the propriety of including in the proposed Educational Council some representatives of the numerous body of private schoolmasters, as we suggested when the Endowed Schools Bill was introduced. It does not appear that the deputation made any objection to that feature of the Bill which, if unaltered, will, more than anything else, deter the masters of private schools from bringing them under its operation, and thus diminish its usefulness,—we mean the requirement, as a condition of registration, that the fees charged for education be not such as, in the opinion of the Educational Council, to place the schools beyond the reach of the class for whom the endowed schools in the same district are intended.

The following note from the Rev. E. H. Knowles explains itself:—

"Kenilworth, April 19.

"In your paper of the 10th instant it is reported that the Fosse over which Queen Elizabeth passed into the Castle of Kenilworth has been traced and cleared. This is incorrect. I have only identified a remarkable depression of surface, with the original Roman moat, over which (then a dry valley, as Laneham calls it) Queen Elizabeth crossed, and part of which Hawkesworth filled up about 1650.

"EDW. H. KNOWLES."

The Society of Arts has opened a new series of weekly meetings, held on Friday evenings, and devoted to conferences on subjects connected with the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of India; for which purpose a Committee has also been appointed. The chief subjects as yet have been Hill Settlements and Sanitaria, Tea Plantations and Silk; and they have been discussed by Lord W. Hay, Sir Vincent Eyre, Sir A. Waugh, Sir C. E. Trevelyan, Sir W. Denison, H. G. Campbell, General Clark, Dr. Forbes Watson, Col. Haly, Mr. Hyde Clark, Dr. A. Campbell, and other gentlemen interested in India. The conferences have been largely attended, as they offer an occasion of re-union much wanted by Indians in London. Indeed, altogether the Society of Arts has been very busy this session.

W. Garnett, of the City of London School, has been elected to the Exhibition for Natural Science in St. John's College, Cambridge. There were six candidates.

To commemorate Dr. Kennedy's valuable services as Head Master of Shrewsbury School, a subscription was made by his former pupils, the net proceeds of which, amounting to 4,318*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, are about to be transferred to the University of Cambridge, for the purpose of founding a professorship of the Latin Language and Literature. A

more appropriate application of the funds could hardly have been devised. While it does honour to Dr. Kennedy and the subscribers, it will supply a real want, and be a lasting benefit to the University, especially to its non-collegiate members.

Charles Lamb does not seem to have lost his hold on the reading public. We hear that Messrs. Bell & Daldy have sold over 45,000 of their complete edition of 'Elia and Eliana.' May the number soon be doubled!

A reprint is announced of the most celebrated work of, perhaps, the most mystical and beautiful of English mystics,—'The Rise, Race and Royalty of the Kingdom of God in the Soul of Man,' by Peter Sterry, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Preacher of the Gospel in London. Sterry's great merits are not known to the present generation.

We hear with great pleasure that the Subject-Catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum is making good progress in the energetic hands of the Keeper of the MSS. and his able assistants. The first drafts of the work have been already made and bound in portly folios, and the rest are going well ahead. These will form the groundwork of a fresh and complete description of the whole of the MSS. not fully described in the old Catalogues. No more useful work has ever been done in the Museum; and great praise is due to all concerned for the spirited way in which the undertaking is being carried out.

The Countess of Mornington, widow of the notorious William Pole Tynley Long Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, who died recently in her 76th year, adds an incident to the Romance of the Peerage. After the ruin into which the reckless Earl's affairs fell, some forty years ago, this lady was for a brief time an inmate of St. George's Workhouse, and more than once had to apply at police courts for temporary relief. Yet she might have called monarchs "*cousins*." She was descended from the grandest and greatest of all the Plantagenets. Her mother (wife of Col. Paterson), Ann Porterfield of that ilk, came through Boyd, Cunningham, Glencairn and Hamilton, from Mary Stuart, daughter of King James the Second of Scotland, and seventh in descent from Edward the First of England. The earldom of Mornington, extinct in the elder line of the Wellesleys, has lapsed to the Duke of Wellington.

The last two Reports of the Early English Text Society have done full justice to the energy of German literary antiquaries in printing the whole of their old MSS., and glossing all the words in them; but the question still remains whether all this work has not to be done over again, for the linguist at least. The fact is that, as a rule, no MS. of old German is printed with the same words as are written in it. Led, or rather misled, by Lachmann, German editors conceive it to be their duty not to print the text they find, but as they conclude it ought to be. Accordingly, when a provincial form—say, Lachmann's special aversion, a Thuringianism—is found in a text, out it goes for what the editor supposes to be a standard form, though the value of the provincial one to the student of language may be great. This practice creates an uncertainty in dealing with early German texts, which renders resort to the MSS. indispensable to students of the language, except where the editor has noted all variations from his MS.,—and he often notes none,—and where the reader can trust him. The process of thus editing or cooking texts is taught by professors to their pupils. The latter are set down with copies of a MS. poem before them, told to collect its rhymes, to deduce from these the writer's mode of spelling and forming inflexions, and then to alter accordingly all the inconsistencies of the MS. The product is a symmetrical structure, like nothing old, like nothing new; but it is "a critical edition," and that is the one requisite. We have not yet reached this stage in our prints of Early English MSS., as most of our editors approach their subject from the historical side of linguistics rather than the literary and critical, and preserve their "Thuringianisms" with reverence. We hope they always will, though

they may advance some way on the critical German path.

Meteorology makes progress. The Chamber of Commerce at Hamburg have published a quarto pamphlet, 'Jahres-Bericht der Norddeutschen Seewarte für das Jahr 1868,' ('Annual Report of the North German Sea Observatory for 1868'), under the direction of W. von Freeden, formerly Rector of the School of Navigation at Elsfleth. This Report will be welcomed by all who take an interest in the subject of which it treats: it contains the history of the foundation and development of the Nautical-Meteorological Institute, including the Observatory above referred to, and an account of their proceedings. From these we learn that the objects of the Institute are to make navigation safe, to shorten sea voyages, and as a means thereto to collect systematic meteorological observations, give storm-warnings, and to establish as speedily as possible uniformity in the instruments employed in the observations. They have branch observatories at numerous places on the shores of the Baltic and the North Sea, and in the adjacent provinces, and they are in regular communication with the principal meteorological offices of Europe, namely, London, Utrecht and Christiania. In the carrying out of these objects some hundreds of Weather Books and Sailing Directions have been distributed to vessels sailing from ports embraced in the scheme of the Hamburg Seewarte. A considerable number of the former have been returned, filled with observations of wind and weather; and by tabulation and comparison they will be made to reveal whatever is important to navigation. Records of the quickest voyages will be kept, together with the particulars showing how the quickness was achieved. In this way the Hamburg Sea Observatory will co-operate with other similar establishments, in discovering the shortest and safest ship-routes across the great ocean, and in ascertaining what winds and weather may be expected to prevail in any part of the route in any month. As we lately remarked, our own Admiralty has done excellent work of this sort; and with the principal seafaring nations of the world engaged therein, important results, whether for commerce or science, cannot fail to accrue.

The Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending March 31, 1870, have been published, and thus detail the cost of Education, Science and Art. Great Britain: Public Education demands, 840,711*l.* (increase on the account for the previous year, 59,387*l.*)—Science and Art Department, 225,253*l.* (increase, 6,423*l.*)—British Museum, 113,203*l.* (increase, 13,823*l.*)—National Gallery, 15,978*l.* (decrease, 14*l.*)—National Portrait Gallery, 1,710*l.* (decrease, 90*l.*)—Learned Societies, 12,300*l.* (increase, 500*l.*)—University of London, 9,449*l.* (increase, 386*l.*)—Universities, &c. in Scotland, 13,377*l.* (increase, 388*l.*)—Board of Manufactures, Scotland, 3,100*l.* (decrease, 1,100*l.*)—Ireland: Public Education, 373,950*l.* (increase, 13,755*l.*)—Commissioners of Education (Endowed Schools), 730*l.*—National Gallery, 2,240*l.* (decrease, 500*l.*)—Irish Academy, 1,634*l.* (decrease, 100*l.*)—Queen's University, 3,210*l.* (increase, 55*l.*)—Queen's Colleges, 4,265*l.*—Belfast Theological Professors, 2,050*l.*—Petrie Collection (purchase &c.), 1,580*l.* Total charges for the year, 1,628,170*l.* Total of increased sums, 94,717*l.*; total of decreased sums, 3,384*l.* The net increase is 91,333*l.* Of these sums, 24,368*l.* are payable to the Exchequer.

The amount required for Public Education, according to the Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1870, in Great Britain, is 840,711*l.*, which is thus appropriated. Administration: Office in London, Salaries, 22,930*l.* (increase on the estimate for last year, 398*l.*); Extra Copying, 2,000*l.* (decrease, 500*l.*); Incidental Expenses, 700*l.* (decrease, 750*l.*)—Inspection: Salaries, 36,905*l.* (increase, 1,330*l.*); Travelling Allowances, 26,420*l.* (increase, 362*l.*); Pounds on Post-Office Orders, 450*l.*—Elementary Schools, Code 1860, Scotland, Augmentation of Salaries of Certificated Masters and Mistresses, Stipends to Pupil-Teachers and Gratuities to their Teachers, Stipends to Assistant-Teachers, 79,700*l.* (increase, 1,200*l.*)—Great Britain, Unexpired Pensions, 560*l.* (decrease, 20*l.*)—

Revised Code, 1867, England and Wales, Annual Grants for Day and Evening Scholars, 560,046*l.* (increase, 49,367*l.*)—Great Britain, Building and Furnishing School Premises, 38,000*l.* (increase, 8,000*l.*)—Normal Schools, Annual Grants to Training Colleges, 73,000*l.* The details of this Estimate give the salaries of 74 officers, including that of the Vice President, at 2,000*l.*; Secretary, 1,500*l.*; Two Assistant-Secretaries, 2,000*l.*; Ten Examiners, 5,200*l.* The details of the mode in which these sums are employed are very elaborately rendered, giving the population of school age, ages of scholars, proficiency of scholars examined, numbers of day and night scholars, school-houses built, enlarged or improved, and number of teachers employed; of which last the total is 25,702, an increase of 2,904 upon the number of last year. The number of scholars present, on the average of the year, in Great Britain, was 1,163,368.

Will Open on Monday next, April 26.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, at their Gallery, 8, Pall Mall East.

WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 63, Pall Mall.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—THE EXHIBITION IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*l.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*

GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1*l.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Rosa Bonheur, Birket Foster, C. Stanfield, R.A., George Barrett, E. Duncan, Thos. Stothard, R.A., David Cox, Guido Bach, T. S. Cooper, R.A., Louis Haghe, Copley Fielding, J. F. Lewis, R.A., John Sherrin, De Wint, Dobson, A.R.A., Carl Werner, J. J. Jenkins, J. T. Hixon, and other eminent Masters, ON VIEW, from Ten till Four, at JOHN J. WIGGELL'S Fine-Art Gallery, 45, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W.

HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE, 'The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple,' previous to its withdrawal from Public Exhibition, is NOW ON VIEW at E. GAMBART & CO.'S NEW GALLERY, 1, King Street, St. James's Square.—Admission, 1*l.* Hours, Ten to Five.

SINAI, EGYPT, THE ALPS, including a large new Picture of MONT BLANC.—AN EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY ELIJAH WALTON. Pall Mall Gallery, 48, Pall Mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's), from Ten till Six.—Admission (with Catalogue), 1*l.*

DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—THE EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY GUSTAVE DORÉ WILL OPEN, at the New Gallery, on MONDAY, April 26.—Admission, 1*l.*

The late GEORGE H. THOMAS.—PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, and SKETCHES, including those lent by Her Majesty, ON VIEW, 168, New Bond Street, over the German Gallery.—Admission, 1*l.*

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—This interesting PICTURE (the property of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales) is ON VIEW, for a short time only, at Dickinson's Gallery, 114, New Bond Street, from Ten till Six.—Admission by card.

THE COURT.—The important series of PICTURES and DRAWINGS, representing the Beauty of Her Majesty's Court, and including Portraits of the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Teck, H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, the Countess of Dudley, Lady Mary Craven, Mrs. Keith Fraser, Lady Alice Kenlis, &c., ON VIEW at Dickinson's Gallery, 114, New Bond Street, from Ten till Six.—Admission by card.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCESSES LOUTHA and BEATRICE have honoured PROF. PEPPER'S LECTURE with their presence: evincing much interest in the experiments with the Great Lightning Indicatorium.—Stokes' 'On Memory' at 12.30 daily.—Robin Hood' and his 'Merry Men,' musically treated by George Buckland, Esq., introducing Spectral and Scenic Effects.—Fichler's 'Astronomical Telescope,' Woodbury's 'Photo-Relief Process,' with Doré's Pictures of 'Elaine,' combined with the varied Easter Novelties, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—One Shilling.

SCIENCE

A Glossary of the Cotswold Gloucestershire Dialect, illustrated by Examples from Ancient Authors. By the late Rev. Richard Webster Huntley. (London, J. R. Smith; Gloucester, Neat.)

Six hundred years ago the chronicler known as "Robert of Gloucester" was living and writing books. It says something for the vigorous vitality of the Cotswold tongue, the idiom of which is that of Robert's history and verses, that it is still the tongue which is most lively in the Gloucestershire villages. We must allow that it has passed, from the princes and the eminent personages of Robert's days, to plough-

boys and dairy-maids. The idiom then in use is not without its interest. Thus, the Cotswold princes and scholars of yore called a sheep of either sex, being a year old, a *hog*; and this reminds us of the Feejee islanders, who, never having seen a quadruped till they beheld a *pig*, combine the name of that animal with all quadrupeds, and designate the sheep as the *hairy pig*! Again, "yett" is a young sow; and with this Gloucestershire folk the word "linnet" does not refer to the bird,—it means flax dressed but not yet twisted into thread. In Shakespeare and Ben Jonson and their fellows "mazzards" pass for skulls, but in Gloucestershire they are wild cherries; and in the Cotswold district our mole is a being unknown by that name; he is there the "cont," or "woont" or in another form, as Lyly has it in his 'Midas,' "She hath the ears of a *want*." What are wood-pigeons in less Conservative districts are in Gloucestershire "quists," a term which we recognize elsewhere preserved under the form of "cushats." A very good name for the missel-thrush—a bird which, the louder the storm the more piercingly it pipes—is the "screech-drossel." How soon the Cotswold gentry bequeathed to the modern clodhoppers the word "taller" for the hay-loft, we cannot tell; but it comes to the latter through progressive contractions: "Thayloft—Thalloft—Thallet—Tallert." By similar process, probably, we have "twink" for the chaffinch, which in old British was the *wine*, a name derived from the bird's note. "Theave," for a two-year-old ewe, may be descended in a like manner; while "tump" for a tumulus or hillock, seems to have the fashion of so many Welsh words, which are nothing but monkish Latin words, with sometimes a peculiar British tendency to use only a syllable or two of them, taken capriciously. Thus, in conversation, our fathers spoke of "Bony" for Bonaparte; and their sons go to the "Zoo," and ride in "cab" or "bus," and listen to a sermon from an "E-van," and take a "canter" (the Canterbury pilgrims' amble) on a "hack," the *haquenée* of the French. When the sick Queen Elizabeth hoped she would not be succeeded by a "rough," she used the shortened popular term for ruffian; and when people of her time called for "sack," they, of course, meant saccharine wine, or wine with sugar in it. So, now, we have our "photo" taken, and we go to the "Monday Pop"; and between the pieces played there people perhaps talk of the last of the "verts" who has gone to Rome, or the last highly-respectable thief who is meditating in the "tENCH," which is good thieves' English for penitentiary. We have called the Elizabethan "rough" a popular term, in the Elizabethan sense of the word "popular" itself, which did not mean what it now does, when a popular man is not necessarily a vulgar personage. But popular once implied vulgar only. "Be sure you mix yourself still," says Ben Jonson's Carlo Buffone to Sogliardo, in 'Every Man out of his Humour,' "with such as flourish in the spring of the fashion and are least popular." We may add to these samples that modern usage has altered the meaning of "orator." It once signified one who prayed for a favour. As for the quantity, it has gone in that, as it has in "senator," but we have kept it in "curator." "Common people" are right in making the penultimate of "theatre" long, which "fashionable people" never do. Both, however, are wrong in the universal shortening of the penultimate of the "anemone," which was born from the tears of Venus, as the rose was from the blood-drops of Adonis:—
Αἶμα ποδὸν τρέψῃ τὰ δὲ δάκρυα τὰν ἀνεμόνων.
"Down among the wild enemies" is a Lincolnshire rendering of the last word, which is now

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familiar to us. We may, however, remark that, as far as experience enables us to judge, it is not the country-folk so much as the fine city-people and courtiers who have altered the good old English. There was no such word in it as "starvation" till it was introduced by Lord Dundas, in the last century (1775), in a speech on the famine-stricken Scotch. The word took root. Not so another, which was not more foolish, "writation." "Oh, lack!" writes Mrs. Carter to Mrs. Montague, "as somebody used to say, what *writation* it all is. You and I, my dear friend, have lived to see the mushroom growth of a new language in our own country, filled with phrases which nobody could have understood when we were young." Lord Braybrooke has pointed out, in a note in Peppys, that all terms distinguishing females have been made to bear a bad meaning; such as Mother, Miss, Mistress, Madame, and My Lady. Of "Miss" it may be observed that it was used in a bad sense long before Evelyn spoke of it as a new word. In Henry the Eighth's reign a tipping priest was said to be as drunk as a Miss. Some acclimatized words are brought from other lands. "Bosh" is the Dutch *bosch*, butter adulterated with salt and water, and worth nothing. The word "domesticated" is of home fashion. "If I may use Lord Chesterfield's word," says Gibbon, writing of the Malletts, "I was soon *domesticated* in that house."

"Domestic," however, was used, before Lord Chesterfield's "domesticated," in a similar sense, but one which is lost now. "In that family," says the author of 'The Life of the Lord Keeper North,' "his lordship was next to a domestic"; that is, he was almost as much at home as any one of the house. Formerly, *Idiot* meant a private person, as with the Greeks. "Humility," said Jeremy Taylor, "is a duty in great men as well as in idiots," or persons not holding great offices. In slang, a soldier is a *lobster*, because he is in scarlet; but then the original "lobsters" were Sir Arthur Hazelrigge's cuirassiers, in their iron shells or corselets, distinguished from Charles's cavalry, who were without breast-plates. When *selfish* was invented, Bishop Hacket called it "a word of the Presbyterians' new mint." In older English, *silly* meant innocent; and *snivelling*, a Teutonic word used by our best writers down to Cowper's time, had not its vulgar application. So a *spread* has not the meaning it had in the last century at Cambridge, where it arose, and implied a few poor dishes spread out to make a show of feasting. A "natural son" now does not signify what it did when the Earl of March (Edward the Fourth) wrote to his father, the Duke of York, namely, a *legitimate* son. Again, the word *exempt* is not interpreted now as it was two centuries ago. It was then prohibition, not favour. "14th of May, 1660, the Lords passed a vote for calling in all those lords as had formerly been exempted for siding with the late king." The honest Dissenter who could not understand the use of saying "Prevent us, our Lord, in all our doings," was not of the last century, when the word was not held as meaning to check. Thomson, in his dedication of 'Liberty' to the Prince of Wales, speaks of the prince's "preventing generosity." In the poet's days and native country, *timeously* stood for our "timely," which was not such a liberty with expression as Walpole took when he made a new participle out of inapplicable material. "I do not wonder," he writes to Mann, in reference to the Grand-Duke's minister at Florence, "I do not wonder that you are *impe-ri-nenced* by Richecourt." The number of such samples might be indefinitely increased, but it

is more fitting that one should get back to the Cotswold district.

There, too, some of the old words have changed their meaning as they have spread beyond the district. "Ingle" there still means a fondling or favourite, and is generally applied to a child. The "Ingle nook," therefore, is not the fire-place, but the warmest seat within the arch where the fire was lit, which was given to the most favoured or delicate children. Other words have gone abroad and kept their meaning. A man who gets a *purl* out hunting, gets that which has the same signification everywhere, and he who has it is in danger of having his bones broken. So "laikers" are idle vagabonds, in the North as well as in Cotswold. In the former place, it is applied to strolling players. "Here coom th' laikers," said some Northumbrian Ranters, as they saw the joyous vagabonds enter their village one Sunday evening, "let's smash th' heads against t' wall!" Another word, "lush," has been perverted by vulgar application. "Lush and lussy grass," meant grass abundant and strong. *Lussy* has not fallen into bad company, but *lush* is now applied to one who cannot say, like Propertius:

— at ipso bibebam
Sobria supposita pocula victor aequi.

Having referred to thieves' English, we may add, that to "slink" is, in Cotswold, to *slinge*, and this from the Saxon *slincan*. It is "a clothier's word," says Mr. Huntley, meaning "to steal wool from the pack, in small quantities at a time." On the word "nuncheon," which Mr. Huntley rightly says is "vulgarily *luncheon*," that gentleman remarks that it implied "noon-chine," but he adds that "some derive it from 'noon-shun,' as if to refresh while avoiding the heat of mid-day." He illustrates the application by citing a passage from Brown's 'British Pastorals'—

With cheese and butter-cakes enow,
On shaves of corn were at their nuncheons close.

In the above, the noonday sun is rather defied than avoided. In the next illustration, from 'Hudibras,' the word is thus used,—

Laying by their swords and truncheons
They took their breakfasts and their nuncheons.

The Shakespearean word "miching" would not puzzle a Cotswoldian as it would a pure Cockney. The former would know that to *miche* is to play truant. He would also be the more prompt to understand what was signified by "Ethelred the Unready." In Cotswold, as in Ethelred's time, "rede" is counsel, as it is in Chaucer's "He could no better *rede*," and in Shakespeare's "recks not his own *rede*." Ethelred was without *rede*; he had no counsel to give; but he was not unready to act when others supplied the *rede*. Poetical words that have fallen out of modern poetry are still used by Cotswold labourers. They would have no difficulty with the Shakespearean "*reneages* all temper." They have preserved, too, a good word for twilight, "mirkshot." But modern poets have "merk" as well as their elder brothers of the craft,—

Ere twice in merk and occidental damp
Moist Hesperus hath quenched his sleepy lamp.

The Ettrick Shepherd has the word as well as Shakespeare, and we all know how well he has sung of the pleasant hour

'Twixt the gloaming and the merk when the kye comes hame.

Mr. Huntley's Glossary is an acceptable contribution to a general dictionary of the English language. The Cotswold dialect extends now over half-a-dozen counties; and Mr. Huntley himself held in such high esteem the language in which Robert of Gloucester wrote, that he records with regret how "in Oxford-

shire the University has considerably weakened the language by an infusion of Latinisms, and in Berkshire it has suffered still more by London slang and cockneyisms." We will add, that there is a Cotswold tradition that Shakespeare once lived at Dursley; but this, we suppose, will not account for the fact that, in Cotswold and in Shakespeare, "grandmothers" are called "aunts," and that "nephews" mean "grandsons."

MEDICAL BOOKS.

On Chronic Bronchitis. By Headlam Greenhow, M.D. (Longmans & Co.)

Dr. Greenhow is well known for his labours as a sanitarian, and those who are acquainted with his writings in this capacity will find that he is not less industrious and intelligent as a practical physician. Chronic bronchitis is so very common that most medical students and many practitioners are apt to think they know all about it. The perusal of Dr. Greenhow's book and the study of his cases will show them that this disease prevails in a variety of conditions of the system, and in each case requires a different mode of treatment. The other conditions with which Dr. Greenhow has connected his remarks on chronic bronchitis are more particularly gout, emphysema, and diseases of the heart. The substantial part of this work has been previously published in the form of clinical lectures delivered at the Middlesex Hospital, where the author has obtained his large experience. This book will repay perusal both by medical students and practitioners.

Rodent Cancer. By Charles H. Moore. (Longmans & Co.)

CANCER, like tubercle, has an ominous sound to medical ears; its incurability is known to all. Cancer is the name for a malignant and incurable disease. Is this a too hasty generalization? Are there conditions of the tissues which present all the appearances, even microscopical, of cancer, and yet lack the almost diagnostic character of incurability? Mr. Moore thinks there are. Those frightful sores in the face known as "rodent cancer" appear to him to consist of cells which are independent of a constitutional origin, and which, like a speck of mould among organic substances, may, by proper treatment, be removed. We recommend Mr. Moore's book to those who need sensible advice on this subject. He is no cancer-curer. He has done more good work in his previous writings than any other author on his subject, and his evident truthfulness and acknowledged skill entitle his opinions to confidence and respect.

The Causes and Treatment of Natural Curvature of the Spine. By Richard Barwell. (Hardwicke.) Curvature of the spine is one of the penalties that civilization has to pay for its indulgences. It is not met with amongst the uncivilized races of men. It results from unwholesome food, defective exercise, and exposure to a vitiated atmosphere. The bones, the firm fabric on which the body rests, have become helplessly enfeebled, and they yield to muscles equally incapable of healthy action. Mankind is not instructed in the causes or prevention of this malady; accordingly, when it is manifest, the doctor is applied to. The question is, How best to cure the deformity? One set of doctors put the patient into a kind of mould, into which it ought to grow; whilst another set prefer to give the system an opportunity of getting into conditions in which normal growth is possible. Mr. Barwell is amongst the latter. In this work he grapples fairly with the difficult problem before him, and suggests methods of treatment, for the value of which he gives a number of cases successfully treated. Mr. Barwell's book is deserving the study of all those who are engaged in the practice of this difficult and interesting department of surgical practice.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 15.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Source of Free Hydrochloric Acid in the Gastric

Juice,' by Prof. E. N. Horsford,—"Contributions to the History of Explosive Agents," by Mr. F. A. Abel,—"Results of Magnetical Observations made at Ascension Island, lat. 7° 55' 20" S., long. 14° 25' 30" W., from July, 1863, to March, 1866," by Lieut. Rokeyby.

GEOLOGICAL.—April 14.—Prof. Huxley, LL.D., President, in the chair.—Capt. W. Price, Sir D. Wedderburn, Bart., A. Rogers, W. E. Koch, and the Rev. J. Kernahan were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—"On the Coal Mines at Kaianoma, in the Island of Yezo," by Mr. F. O. Adams.—"On a Peculiarity of the Brendon-Hills Spathose Ore-Veins," by Mr. M. Morgans.—"On the Salt Mines of St. Domingo," by Mr. F. Ruchhaupt.—"A Description of the 'Broads' of East Norfolk, showing their origin, position, and formation in the Valleys of the Rivers Bure, Yare and Waveney," by Mr. R. B. Grantham.—"On a peculiar instance of Intraglacial Erosion near Norwich," by Messrs. S. Wood, jun. and F. W. Harmer.—"On the Lignite Mines of Podneruovo, near Volterra," by Mr. E. J. Beor.

NUMISMATIC.—April 15.—W. Freudenthal, Esq., M.D., Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. Evans read a paper by himself "On a Hoard of Silver Coins found at Tower Hill, consisting of pennies, half-pennies and farthings of the long-cross type of Henry the Third."—Mr. Head read a paper, communicated by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., "On the Distinctions between the Silver Coins of Henry the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth."—The Rev. A. Pownall read a paper, by himself, "On the Mode of representing Royal Personages upon English Coins during the Middle Ages, viz., with a crowned head and a naked bust." Mr. Pownall considered that, by the naked bust, people were reminded of their allegiance to one who claimed allegiance on the ground of Divine right, anointed as well as crowned; the naked bust recalling to the minds of the people the ceremony witnessed at the Coronation service in the Abbey, when the King sat enthroned on high, not to be crowned only, but to be "stripped from the waist upwards" to be anointed.

STATISTICAL.—April 20.—W. Newmarch, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. J. Shaw, C. Lamport, R. A. Dalyell, J. P. Edwards, J. M. Hall and Lieut.-Col. De La Rue.—Dr. Guy read a paper "On Insanity and Crime, and on the Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases."

PHILOLOGICAL.—March 19.—Prof. Key, V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was, "On the Norman Element in Early English and in our Provincial Dialects," by Mr. J. Payne.

April 16.—A. J. Ellis, Esq., in the chair.—Prof. Rieu was elected a Member.—The paper read was, "English Etymologies," by Mr. H. Wedgwood, being a reconsideration of the derivations given in his Dictionary of the words *adav*, *boulder*, *buxom*, *charcoal*, *doit*, *moit*, *mite*, *force-meat*, *fulsome*, *gawgaw*, *go-to-pot*, *tadpole*. After the paper Mr. Furnivall explained Mr. Bradshaw's and his new arrangement of the 'Canterbury Tales,' which removes the supposed contradictions in their order.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 13.—C. H. Gregory, Esq., President, in the chair.—"Experiments on the Standards of Comparison employed for testing the Illuminating Power of Coal Gas," by Mr. T. N. Kirkham.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 12.—"On Applied Mechanics," by Mr. J. Anderson. (Cantor Lecture).—Lecture I., "Applied Mechanics in Relation to Art and Science."

April 14.—Sir W. Bodkin, V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was, "Spain Commercially and Economically considered," by Mr. E. M. Underdown.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—April 13.—J. Glaisher, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members: Messrs. H. Ashdown, H. Bailey, G. Salting and J. Waller.—Mr. E. O. Brown

delivered a lecture "On the Manufacture, Properties and Applications of Gun-Cotton."—Mr. Solomon exhibited a fine series of collodio-chloride prints upon Obernetter paper.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.—April 20.—Dr. Charnock, V.P., in the chair.—A. Johnson, Capt. R. Pope, R.A., C. Hamilton, Dr. J. H. Morrison, S. J. Cook and Dr. Lush, were elected Fellows.—Dr. A. Weisbach was elected a Corresponding Member.—A paper, by Dr. J. Davy, was read, "On the Character of the Negro chiefly in relation to Industrial Habits." The paper was intended to vindicate the Negro, who, in the opinion of the author, had been unjustly considered an inveterate sluggard and inferior to the White in capacity for labour. The term "Negro" comprised all shades and tints of coloured races of man throughout the African continent.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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| MON. | Society of Arts, 8.—Applied Mechanics in relation to Natural Laws in Processes, Mr. Anderson. (Cantor Lecture). |
| TUE. | Geographical, 8.—Recent Explorations, Sinai, Rev. F. W. Holland; "Journey through the Afar Country," Mr. Munasinger. |
| WED. | Royal Institution, 8.—Stellar Astronomy, Prof. Grant. |
| THUR. | Actuaries, 7.—Value of Reversionary Annuities, Mr. Sprague; "Construction of Policy-Value Tables," Mr. Manly. |
| FRI. | Engineers, 8.—Outline of the Humber, Mr. Shelford. |
| SAT. | Ethnological, 8.—Indians of United States, Mr. Blackmore; "Stone Implements, Ohio," Mr. Stevens. |
| SUN. | Society of Arts, 8.—The Architect's Duties, Mr. Smith. |
| | Geological, 8.—Geology of Hastings County, Canada West, Mr. Wallbridge; "Flint Implements, Norfolk," Mr. Flower; "Raised Beach at Portland Bill," Mr. Whitaker. |
| | Archæological Association, 8.—Albert Dürer, Mr. Holt; "Ancient Sieves and Colanders," Mr. Cumins. |
| | Literature, 8.—Coleridge's Philosophy, Dr. Ingley. |
| | Royal Institution, 8.—Light, Prof. Tyndall. |
| | Royal, 8. |
| | Antiquaries, 8. |
| | Royal Institution, 8.—The Meteorological Office, Mr. Scott. |
| | Royal Institution, 8.—Annual Meeting. |

FINE ARTS

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE current Exhibition of this society is below the usual average. It would be difficult to indicate where the difference which is now patent is to be found; but the effect is marked, although several of the painters whom we can fairly describe as able, and recognize as artists by the infallible test of sentiment, are by no means below their proper level. One flashy sentimentalist has quitted the ranks here, and is represented now for the last time. The painters of toys, such as the artistic gorge rises at, are as foolish as ever, but not more intrusive: the impudent dabblers and makers of meretricious crudities flaunt their coarse wares here not less vulgarly than before. These remain; but a recent wise course is repairing the painful errors of their elections; and besides, older members, such as Mr. Sutcliffe, the Messrs. Hine, Kilburne, Mogford, Hargitt, Johnson, Linton and Simonau, do much to lighten the mass. The student's business is with the artists of minor or major degrees. Of them only let us write with hopefulness, but not of them alone.

A drawing, by Mr. Sherrin—*Fruit* (No. 1)—first catches our eye by resembling, without rivaling, the inferior works of that master in small, W. Hunt.—Mr. L. Haghe has several pictures here, among which *Transept of the Cathedral of Tournay* (4), with a procession, has one of the grandest architectural subjects in the world, travestied to look like a toy-shop. The light and shade in this prodigious aspe are magnificent—worthy of Rembrandt's hand: see what our artist saw in it.—*Reading the New Sonnet* (157)—a tea-table subject of beaux and belles seated in an "old-fashioned" room, is better fitted to Mr. Haghe's light and somewhat theatrical vein than the gloom of the Romanesque arcades and the soaring, mighty vault of Childe's city. The former is pretty; the latter an impertinence.

What a man, if he be of the right stuff, can do with a thing of the common sort—also, how many well-intentioned but antipathetic persons may overlook a piece of true pathetic art—will be recognized by the student who turns, not to a more striking picture by the same, which is carefully and fairly hung, but to another in a high, ill-lighted and

ignominious place, being a little, roughish-looking, somewhat dull sketch, called *The Hills—Rainy Day* (126), by Mr. T. Sutcliffe, a painter who feels as well as sees, and has managed nobly with the shoulder of a mountain that has been smothered in mist all day long until now, when a gap reveals the stark, soaked turf of the rounded summit near at hand, and a vista of its fellows, which, peak behind peak, loom in the vaporous billows until the most remote is hardly more solid than they are. In front, the lead-coloured scar of an abortive slate-quarry mars the turf; closer, the hillside goes sheer down in dingy green. Now there is, after all, nothing very wonderful in the merit of this little unpretending, unattractive study. David Cox would do a dozen such in a day; yet it is pleasing to see even a shred of that great artist's wind-torn, rain-soaked, peat-stained old mantle still in the hands of man. The thing that renders this specimen prominent here is—a painful fact to write about—the lamentable rareness of the quality which has made a picture of the uncouth, round-shouldered, coarsely-swarded, commonplace hill and its incubi of grey clouds. This quality is sentiment, without which a landscape is naught, and which an artist can get out of any three white, newly-painted posts that stand in a row above an arch of red brick that spans a field-drain, as David Cox did; out of a dead pigeon and a handful of rushes, as W. Hunt did; out of a dead herring, as Turner did. Art deals with these things as with everything. Rembrandt painted a disembowelled pig,—Albert Dürer drew a leveret with its fur moist in morning dew and clinging at the tips to rigid points, a sort of pretty porcupine with an eye of unfathomable fire,—Turner produced a mackerel, looking as "dead as a door-nail," which Mr. Ruskin has, or had, which is so marvelously painted that the most weary, Art-world critic's eyes would never fail of new delight in it, as he sees tones Correggio could not surpass, tints that would have captured the heart of Tintoret, combined with, and controlled by, the forthright mastery of an unerring hand, which drew and modelled outlines and contours at once with the power of Leonardo and the precision of Holbein. W. Hunt painted the famous 'Study in Gold,' i. e. a smoked pilchard, such as one would not pick up in the streets of St. Ives, yet is artistically worth all the gold-fields "from China to Peru." Such is Art, yet you may, as many here have done, paint heaven and earth and sea without making a picture.

We have written of the sentiment of a hill-top and clouds, but these common and comparatively easily-managed elements must not lead us away from the pathos of sunlight, such as, when obscurely rich, appears in another picture by Mr. Sutcliffe, styled *Bridlington Quay—Old Fish Pier* (161), as to which we wonder why the artist painted the old piles like sticks of cut firewood. Notice, also, *Spurn Point—Low Light* (136), by the same.—Better than the former is Mr. Hine's *Downs near Folkington, Sussex* (27), where the monumental curves of the chalk downs form grandly in ridges and deeply-scooped hollows. A solemn shadow lies in front, while a glowing softness lingers on the hills, sparse trees, and white line of a devious road. Several pictures by the same artist are hardly inferior to this; see *The South Downs, near Eastbourne* (25). Here a road is scarped on a ridge of the chalk, and shadows creep in the hollows, while warm mists drive landward from the sea. *Tighna Bruach, Kyles of Bute* (20)—a mirrored lakelet, with vapours spreading on the hillside that looks over it—is very fine, and illustrates the changes in the artist's mode of treatment and subjects which are observable this year. *Reef at Peveril Point, Swanage*, (17)—waves beating back from the rugged edges of a sloping reef—is rather weak in water painting, but more than redeemed by the sky; note the gap on the horizon to the right, filled with sunny haze as it is.—There is more sense of size than we have noticed before in Mr. Rowbotham's *Valetta, and Entrance to Malta Harbour* (6), but the moving of water is beyond this showy artist's power.—Mr. H. Johnson's *Granada and the Alhambra* (10) shows signs of manner, yet is sunny. Notice other cleverly-wrought sketches here.—Mr. J. Fahey had a difficult subject in *Barrow in Furness in*

1867 (as smoke), for men's artist has a good ac Water (69) torage (5) Pidgeon, Moonlight of the col approach shad si nobel, bu Street in houses— being br (152), M Warren one, a better no other pi Shep W rippling colour of about it the sky season, arrange a tree. well ma Near shows a sheep in charact the eye noticea the evi which persep to this for the drawi finest.— rosy e and swirls that rec on the walls. valuat Sea W level thing in the The pictur curren ing: thea write, paint Doub an in is the landl quest Mr. I saved trite, artist's mean Robb matt very pare tionion a ch seen man Faw This ing, port you brok cha sho the fem

1867 (as it has become by dint of railways and smoke), and the same place as kindly nature left it for men's use; two drawings in one frame (29). The artist has made the most of his work, and painted a good sky of its kind. Superior to these is *Coniston Water* (69), the artist's best production.—*Rough Pasture* (53)—a hillside and sheep—by Mr. H. C. Pidgeon, is capital.—Mr. C. Werner's *Memnos in Moonlight*, *Thebes* (92) is an effective representation of the colossi during the inundation, while the Nile approaches their feet. The light of a fire is upon the shaded side of one of the statues; this thing is not novel, but it is always taking.—Mr. G. Simonau's *Street in Limburg* (145)—sunlight on old, weathered houses—is different in true colouring and light, but being broad looks well.—*Cattle on the Sussex Coast* (152), Mr. R. Beavis, is meritorious.—Mr. E. G. Warren has two drawings which call for notice, one, a beech-wood in sunlight (186), is neither better nor worse than he has so often painted; the other picture far surpasses its fellow here, being *Sheep Washing* (194). Notice the cleverly-handled rippling water of the pool, the good feeling for the colour of the same, and the herbage and foliage about it. The nearer foliage is woolly to excess; the sky, though characteristic of the time and season, is rather too strictly concentric in the arrangement of the cirri which radiate from behind a tree. The general lighting of the picture is very well managed.

Near *Selborne, Hants*, (178), by Mr. G. Shalders, shows a grave English twilight on a high moor, with sheep in front and a rough road. Apart from the characteristic breadth of this picture, which compels the eye to study it, the shadow on the heath is noticeable for clear softness, and the sky above for the evident resolution of the artist to do something which should be telling in the treatment of cloud-perspective. Few can see that the process adopted to this end is not quite sound, nor refined enough for the highest success; fewer can say that the drawing of the cloudy bulks is not of the best and finest.—Mr. Mogford's *Tynemouth Priory* (150)—royal evening sunlight sloping on the earth cliffs and on those of cloud which hang above the sea, swirls of cirrus in the higher regions of the air that remain white, the ghost-like white lighthouse on the point, and the empty arches of the Abbey walls. These elements of a beautiful picture are valuable, but the water is not good.—*By the Sad Sea Waves* (173)—a finely-conceived sunset on a level shore—is admirable, notwithstanding something of brassiness, or rather of opacity, its cause, in the sky.

The small number and low value of the figures at this Gallery are not novel points in its current history. Exceptionally good are the following: *A Mistake* (12), by Mr. V. Bromley—a rather theatrical picture of a gallant kneeling to his own wife, who suddenly unmask. The dexterity of the painter is beyond the art of this picture.—*The Doubtful Coin* (45), by Mr. H. B. Roberts, shows an Irish tenant paying rent (how much more often is this not promising subject to appear!) to his landlord, who, with his agent scrutinizes a questionable sovereign. This is a picture in Mr. E. Nicol's peculiar taste; even his tact has not saved the subject and its allies from becoming trite, his effective skill has not made welcome to artistic eyes the exceptionally ugly models and mean themes of this order. What, then, can Mr. Roberts hope to do with such already threadbare matters?—Mr. C. Green's *A Cup of Tea* (66), a very short-legged young lady attending her gouty parent, has points of merit and obvious disproportion. *The New Novel* (236), by the same, girls in a chamber, is cleverly sketched.—Mr. J. D. Linton seems to have resolved not to paint in such a hard manner as before, in taking twilight effect for his *Faust and Marguerite* (163), three figures in a garden. This is a creditable study in chiaroscuro and drawing, of which the old brick wall is the best painted portion.—Mr. Kilburne's *Stern Necessity* (248), a young widow with her little daughter in a pawnbroker's shop, pledging her husband's watch and chain; the unsympathizing "young man" of the shop stares impudently at the lady, and supplies the truest point of character to the design. The females are prettily treated, although rather "gen-

teel" and sentimental. We think more might have been made of the multifarious accessories of the work.—*Chamber Practice* (249), by Mr. A. C. Gow, an old fencing-master studying his craft by means of a treatise on arms, is a pleasing picture of the better sort of *genre*, nicely painted and completely thought out.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE private view of the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday). The Gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

We have received from Mr. Frederic W. Maynard, Secretary to the Arundel Society, a handsome volume, styled 'A Descriptive Notice of the Drawings and Publications of the Arundel Society, from 1849 to 1868 inclusive' (Nichols & Sons). This work is illustrated by photographs of all the publications of the Society, reduced to one-fifth of their original sizes, arranged in the order of their issues, and published with the sanction of the Society. Mr. Maynard's descriptive and historical notes are carefully and succinctly compiled and written, and comprise brief biographies of the artists who produced the designs in question, notices of their more important works, their localities, and the names of the copyists who wrought for the Society. The book is, therefore, more than a history of the Arundel Society and an account of its labours. As containing a series of memoranda of noble productions by Fra Angelico, in the Chapel of Nicholas the Fifth, in the Vatican—of Giotto in the Arena Chapel at Padua—it is extremely valuable. Besides these, we have the grand series of ivory carvings collected by Messrs. Westwood, Nesbitt, and A. W. Franks, ranging from Roman mythological diptychs, Roman and Byzantine diptychs, Christian diptychs, book-covers, Greek carvings dating later than the reign of Justinian, the casket of Sens, Italian, French, English and German carvings ranging to the fifteenth century, and others; also many of the works of Perugino, Pinturicchio, Nelli, Donatello—the beautiful head of a female saint—Luini, G. Sanzio, Da Vinci, Ghirlandaio, the works in the Brancacci Chapel of the Carmine, Florence, Del Sarto, Francia, Raphael, Memlinc, Mantegna, Fra Bartolomeo, il Sodoma, the Van Eycks, transcripts of illuminations, and, at head of all in Art, the unsurpassed statues of the Parthenon, which were so admirably copied by the late Mr. Cheverton for the Society. It will be understood that the volume, simple as its nature is, has much more than ordinary value. One may go through it and rise from its study with a very considerable knowledge of styles in design. The photographs, small as many of them are, are sufficient for the purpose of illustration; and although of the nature of a catalogue, the book is, thanks to Mr. Maynard's care and opportunities, a most desirable possession. Its patent shortcoming is in the lack of an index. The photographs exceed 300 in number.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold, on the 15th inst., a selection of pictures, drawings and sketches, chiefly by Turner, the property of Mr. Ruskin; also, water-colour drawings from the collections of other amateurs: Turner, Battle Abbey, second period, 101*l.* (Gambart); Coast-Scene, early, 52*l.* (Agnew); Sketch for, or more probably commencement of a drawing of the Bass Rock, middle time, 80*l.* (Agnew); Dead Pheasant, finished, 50*l.* (Vokins); Margate Pier, finest period, 73*l.* (Colnaghi); Margate Pier, finest period, unfinished, Study of Storm and Sunshine, 67*l.* (Vokins); Luxembourg, Sketch, a little later than 'The Rivers of France', 60*l.* (same); On the Rhine, sketch, 53*l.* (Agnew);—The Niessen, late, 120*l.* (Colnaghi); Mountains at the Head of the Lake of Thun, late, 136*l.* (Agnew); Bellinzona, 107*l.* (Vokins); The Desolate Bed of an Alpine Stream, 106*l.* (Agnew); Alpine Torrent and Pass, late, 124*l.* (same); Scene in the Tyrol, 161*l.* (same); The Glacier des Bossons, 64*l.* (Colnaghi); The Lake of Brienz, early, 327*l.* (Agnew);—W. Hunt, Head of Negro, 64*l.* (Vokins); Head of a Country Girl, consummate, 54*l.* (same); Dead Game, early, 30*l.* (same); Grapes and Medlars, 97*l.* (Agnew);—

D. Cox, Watermill in Wales, 79*l.* (same).—M. Duverger, Interior of a French Village School, 152*l.* (Vokins).—Mr. J. Brett, Val d'Aosta, 257*l.* (Martin).—C. Fielding, Scene between King's House and Inverary, 462*l.* (same); Sea Piece, off Portsmouth, 483*l.* (Agnew).—Turner, The Slave Ship, R.A. 1840, with copyright for engraving, 2,042*l.* (Vokins).—Another property: Turner, The Lake of Lucerne, 1,029*l.* (Earl Dudley).—Mr. F. Tayler, The Keeper's Daughter, 304*l.* (Vokins); The Knight's Departure, 78*l.* (same).—C. Fielding, A Lake Scene, 78*l.* (Fuller); A Lake Scene, Cows watering, 85*l.* (same).—Mr. G. Fripp, Views in the Isle of Skye, two, 52*l.* (Vokins).—Miss Mutrie, Camellias, 54*l.* (same).—Mr. Creswick, The Rectory, vignette, in oil, 40*l.* (Martin); The Old Manor Farm, vignette, in oil, 40*l.* (same).—Mr. E. Duncan, 1860, A River Scene, 30*l.* (White).—Stanfield, A Mountainous Landscape, 78*l.* (Fuller).—W. Hunt, 'A Warm Berth,' boy at a stove, 82*l.* (Bond); 'Too Hot,' 52*l.* (Gambart).—C. Fielding, Bridlington Pier, 285*l.* (Agnew).—W. Hunt, Pear, Grapes, &c., 105*l.* (Vokins); Grapes and Apples, 105*l.* (same).—G. Cattermole, Christ Preaching, 158*l.* (Agnew).—Mr. C. Haag, In the Desert, 426*l.* (Vokins).—Mr. J. Gilbert, The Battle of the Boyne, 325*l.* (Arnold).—Stanfield, Capo di Monte, Naples, 51*l.* (White).—W. Hunt, 'Too Hot,' 199*l.* (Agnew).—Mr. H. B. Willis, Welsh Cattle, with Snowdon in the distance, 60*l.* (Bond).—Mr. B. Foster, A Coast-Scene, Sunset, 61*l.* (Vokins).—C. Fielding, Storm off Scarborough, 197*l.* (Agnew).—D. Cox, Lancaster Sands, 102*l.* (same).—Mr. G. Fripp, A Scene in Scotland, 68*l.* (Bond).—C. Fielding, Loch Lomond, 105*l.* (Vokins); A Sea View, Fingal's Cave, 179*l.*.—Mr. H. B. Willis, Loch Etive, with Cattle, Sunset, 47*l.* (Hyde).—Mr. F. Tayler, The Mistress of the Buckhounds, 273*l.* (Vokins).—Mr. B. Foster, The Convalescent, 93*l.* (Agnew). Pictures: W. H. Knight, The Lost Change, 102*l.* (Brooks).—Mr. W. F. Yeames, Queen Elizabeth receiving the French Ambassadors, small, 75*l.* (Heugh).—The property of Capt. Constable, son of the artist: C. R. Leslie, A Lady with a Scarlet Geranium in her Hand, 1846, 278*l.* (Grundy Smith).—A different property—Engravings: A Copy of Turner's 'England and Wales,' 52*l.* (Inman).—The 'Liber Studiorum,' original subscriber's copy, 31*l.* (Martin).

The same auctioneers sold, on Saturday last, the important collection of pictures and drawings which belonged to the late Mr. Dillon. Drawings: W. Müller, Five Drawings, Xanthus; Homer's River, Smyrna; Valley, looking from Xanthus to Pinars; Xanthus and Ruins, Chioke; Tombs at Macry, 215 guineas (Vokins).—W. Hunt, 'Good Dog,' 100 gs. (same); Devotion, 175 gs. (Agnew).—G. Cattermole, 'Reading the Bible,' and 'Mab and the Witches,' 115 gs. (Vokins).—Turner, The Source of the Avern, drawn for the 'Liber Studiorum,' 204 gs. (Agnew); A Sea Piece, for the same series, 121 gs. (Ball); The Eddystone Lighthouse, engraved by Lupton, 370 gs. (Agnew); Vesuvius in Eruption, 230 gs. (Vokins); Vesuvius in Repose, 385 gs. (same); The Lake of Nemi, 370 gs. (same); The Falls of Terni, 565 gs. (same); Pendennis Castle, 'Southern Coast' series, 250 gs. (Agnew); Lulworth Castle, same series, 250 gs. (same); Poole, Dorset, same series, 335 gs. (same); Rivaux Abbey, 'England and Wales' series, 950 gs. (same); Mont Blanc, from Aosta, 810 gs. (Moffatt); Folly Hill, Yorkshire, 890 gs. (Agnew); A Landscape, with figures driving animals to a pool, a castle on a hill in the distance, 1,200 gs. (Vokins); Interior of Westminster Abbey, early, 170 gs. (Agnew); Norham Castle, 500 gs. (same).—These sixteen drawings by Turner produced 7,801*l.* 10s.—Pictures: Leslie, Jeanie Deans interceding with the Queen in Kensington Gardens, small, 120 gs. (Agnew).—Mr. F. Goodall, 'Le Bon Curé,' 130 gs. (Jones).—Mlle. R. Bonheur, The Woodman, with three donkeys, 395 gs. (Agnew).—W. Müller, Interior, Turks smoking, and an attending Nubian Slave, 122 gs. (same).—J. Phillip, The Andalusian Letter Writer, small, 200 gs. (same).—Mr. Linnell, The Dell, 165 gs. (Moffatt).—Mr. E. W. Cooke, Venice, the Bridge of Sighs, 220 gs. (Gambart).—Mr. J. Holland, Rotterdam, Church of St. Lawrence, 170 gs.

(Holloway).—Mr. Elmore, Mrs. Pepys Sitting to Frank Hals (or rather, *Mr. Hals*) for her Portrait, small, 300 gs. (Agnew).—Mr. Linnell, Gillingham, Kent, 685 gs. (same).—A. Scheffer, Francesca di Rimini, small, 155 gs. (Pocock).—P. Delaroche, Napoleon Crossing the Alps, 540 gs. (Agnew).—M. Meissonier, The Smoker, 380 gs. (same).—Gainsborough, A Landscape, with a group of cattle and peasants on the banks of a river, in which vessels and boats are lying and landing fish, Rogers's Collection, 720 gs. (same).—Watteau, A Grand Fête Champêtre, same Collection, 150 gs. (Colnaghi).

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—Vientemps, last time but one; M. and Madame Jaell last time; and Demusque, Violoncellist, from Paris, first time. TUESDAY, May 4.—Piano, Quartet in E flat, Schumann; Quintet in C, Beethoven; Sonata in D, for Two Pianos; Solos, &c.

J. ELLA, Director, 9, Victoria Square, S.W.

ANTOINETTE RUBINSTEIN will play at the MUSICAL UNION, May 13.

Judaism in Music.—[*Das Judenthum in der Musik*, von Richard Wagner]. (Leipzig, Weber; London, Nutt.)

It is a most unfortunate circumstance, not only for Art in general, but for Herr Wagner in particular, that the whole European press should be in the hands of Jews. From Herr Wagner's statement of facts, it appears that the editor of every paper is necessarily a Jew, and that every writer for the press, if he is not a Jew to begin with, must become a Jew by the mere force of habit. As a Jew cannot become a man without ceasing to be a Jew, so a man cannot take to the pernicious practice of writing for the press without being gradually Judaized. The first signs of this change may be detected by the help of Herr Wagner's instruction. After writing for the press about a year, the young man acquires the Jewish mode of talking. This form of speech is elegantly characterized by Herr Wagner as shrill, hissing, buzzing and grunting,—an intolerably confused babble. Such a style of speaking is, of course, enough to disgust anybody, and as a rule we find that writers on the press are persistently cut by their relatives. But if their speech is of such a character, the musical faculty which they next display is alternately laughable and revolting. It positively drives people away. It can only be described as a mixture of gurgling shrieks and howls which stun both the life and sense of all who hear it. Add to this, that the musical taste accompanying it is purely luxurious, that the idea of associating music with Art never entered the mind either of a born Jew or of one naturalized by writing for the press, and it is evident that such people cannot properly appreciate Herr Wagner. This, indeed, is the next step in their education. Having ceased to be men, to talk like men, to have the taste of men, they naturally begin to attack Herr Wagner's operas; and thus they deceive the public. Remarkably enough, all Herr Wagner's operas have begun by being extremely popular; wherever his music has been given it has met with the greatest success. Not only this, but the newspapers have always praised him on his first appearances. The writers had not yet fully developed into Jews. But no newspaper ever praised Herr Wagner a second time. No genuine Jew ever expressed publicly the kindly sentiments uttered to Herr Wagner in private. Enthusiastic audiences have been persuaded against their own better judgments, and have been made to believe that they did not like what they did like. All this is owing to the Jews, to their mastery over the press, to their power of persuading people by revolting them; and of making them admire music which is utterly repellent. Thanks to

Jewish writers, the gurgling shrieks and howls which fill the works of Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer have attained a certain popularity. The strong point of both these composers is public frivolity, encouraged by unreasoning criticism. Mendelssohn has succeeded in England because the English religion inclines more to the Old than to the New Testament, and this may also be the reason why newspaper writers in England are more certain to be Jews than even the newspaper writers of Germany. Meyerbeer, again, owes all his popularity to the fact that the people who go to hear operas are those who want amusement, not those who care for Art. It is a remarkable coincidence that Jews in the synagogue behave themselves exactly like opera-goers, and thus Meyerbeer knew pretty well with what kind of a public he had to deal. Of course the enthusiastic audiences that greeted the first performances of all Herr Wagner's operas with such just applause were not of this class of hearers. They must have been a picked body of amateurs, coming to the theatre that night only, but coming for the sake of Art, not for that temporary relief from weariness which brings the frequenters of synagogues. Unfortunately, after spending one evening in the cultivation of true Art, these infallible judges seem to have retired into the private life which so well became them, and with their disappearance the field was left open to Jewish critics, and audiences which were unable to discriminate. From such evils Herr Wagner is still suffering. All his friends suffer from the same. Let us hope that his present protest will have the desired effect of opening the eyes of the public. It might surely be possible to get up a Christian paper in some part of Europe. Cannot Herr Wagner persuade the King of Bavaria to start one, and to impose a test of orthodoxy on all its writers?

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—A "plentiful lack" of novelty continues to distinguish the present season from its predecessors. Matters are so arranged that even that which is new to the theatre is no novelty to the public. Thus 'Il Flauto Magico' was brought out last week for the first time in the present Covent Garden Theatre. But the opera was exclusively supported by Mr. Mapleson's troupe. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." The voices were Mr. Mapleson's voices, but the hands were the hands of Mr. Harris. With one single exception, the cast was the same as last year. The exception was Signor Bulterini, who attempted *Tamino's* graceful airs, but who sang out of tune, and in a bad style. His voice has not had cultivation enough for Mozart's music. We do not know any part in which Madame Tietjens appears to so much advantage as *Pamina*. Her singing of 'Ah! lo so' was literally faultless. It is fortunate for Mr. Santley and for us that Mozart was unable to write down to the level of Schikaneder's musical incapacity. While making the bird-catcher's part as easy as possible, the composer could not help giving the comedian elegant and tuneful phrases to sing, and these all come mended from Mr. Santley's mouth. The duet so familiar to our youthful days as 'The manly heart' was given to complete satisfaction by the German *prima donna* and her worthy English play-mate. Mr. Santley has not much natural humour, but he has now acquired sufficient freedom on the stage to enable him to raise a laugh by legitimate means. Mlle. de Murska's defiant reading of the two airs of 'The Queen of Night'—the second of which she lowers—clever Mlle. Sinico's *Papagena*, Signor Foli's *Sarastro* and Mr. Lyall's characteristic sketch of *Monostatos* are familiar enough to frequenters of the "old house." The choruses we have heard better sung, but the orchestra was admirable, and the *mise-en-scène*, including some well-painted new scenes, sufficiently good. But did anybody ever rise from a hearing of 'Dis Zaubrerflöte' without a feeling of disappoint-

ment,—without deep regret that Mozart should have wasted his genius on so contemptible a theme!

CONCERTS.—*Sacred Harmonic Society*.—Sir Michael Costa, whose elevation to the order of knighthood we noticed last week, received in the applause of an Exeter Hall audience a proof that the Queen's favour is shared by the general public. The season, closed yesterday week by a generally fine performance of 'Elijah', has been marked by no novelty except two of Mendelssohn's *Psalmas*. It was intended to bring out Beethoven's stupendous Mass in D, but the season has gone by, and the Mass has not been attempted. It behoves the old Society to exhibit more activity next season.

Crystal Palace.—The Winter Concerts were worthily closed this day week by an exceedingly fine performance of Beethoven's Choral Symphony. The three purely orchestral movements indeed were played in such a manner as almost to defy criticism. If anything could simplify unfathomable abstruseness, it would be such a clear, bright, exact and sympathetic rendering of thoughts which too often elude the most attentive student's apprehension. As to the impossible final movement, the solo singers battled valiantly against the exactions of the text and the chorus-singers were successful beyond expectation. That any performance of such music at our cruel pitch can ever be completely satisfactory is of course simply out of the question. We could not point to two more significant examples of the evil results of our diapason than the performances of 'Die Zaubrerflöte' above alluded to, and of the Ninth Symphony. If nothing more had been known of Herr Reinecke than his performance of his own Concerto in F sharp minor he would have been set down as an excellent pianist and an indifferent composer. The Concerto exhibits the facility of a practised musician, but it is destitute of original ideas, and it provokes the question addressed of old to a Sonata: "Concerto, que veux-tu?" Herr Reinecke's graceful prelude to the fifth act of his 'King Manfred', originally given here in October last, was repeated, and again caught the fancy of an audience whom we are bound to credit with good taste.

Philharmonic Society.—Herr Reinecke was more successful in interpreting Mozart's so-called Coronation Concerto than in laying bare his own handiwork. The simple winning *larghetto* was played with natural, unobtrusive expression, but the comparative weakness of his left hand betrayed itself in the *allegro*, and the two ultra-elaborate cadenzas from his own pen were woefully out of character with one of the most genial and spontaneous pieces ever penned. Why will not artists understand that fitness is of more account in art than the ostentatious overcoming of difficulties? There is much that is gracious and pleasing in the first part of Herr Reinecke's overture to 'King Manfred'; but in the second part the composer's apparent tendency to Schumannism becomes too prominent to suit old-fashioned taste. After the attention had been painfully and fruitlessly strained to follow the ideas aimed at in this overture, it was most refreshing to lapse into enjoyment of the pure grateful phrases that go to the musicianlike making of Herr Molique's Andante and Rondo from the Concerto in D—two movements that Signor Piatti sings with quite unequalled grace. Two other movements of far higher calibre, forming all that was written of Schubert's unfinished Symphony in B minor, were played with more sympathetic delicacy than we have yet heard exhibited by the Philharmonic orchestra. The credit thus gained was unfortunately not maintained in Beethoven's grand C minor Symphony, the rendering of which was coarse and indistinct. The players were probably tired, and certainly a work of such importance should not have been relegated to the flag-end of an over-long programme. Mlle. Regan has every requisite for a good singer but the indefinable and undescribable quality of sympathy. Mr. Cummings introduced the graceful cavatina 'Un jour plus pur', from M. Gounod's 'Nonne Sanglante', which, however, is not well suited to his means. At the next concert we are to have a symphony by Mr. Cipriani Potter.

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National Choral Society.—Mr. Martin's 'Mendelssohn' performance took place under somewhat serious difficulties. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge and Mr. Lander were all prevented from appearing; so that Mr. Mason had to sing all the tenor music in the 'Lobgesang,' while 'The Walpurgis Night' was performed without a bass soloist. Under these circumstances, the less said the better for all concerned.

DRURY LANE.—Previous to the termination of the season at Drury Lane a few Shakspearian performances have been given. On Thursday last week Mr. T. C. King re-appeared in 'Hamlet.' On the following Monday he played *Iago* to the *Othello* of Mr. Dillon, and on Tuesday *Othello* to Mr. Dillon's *Iago*. Nothing in these performances calls for special notice. Mr. King's *Othello* is better than his *Iago*, and Mr. Dillon's *Iago* is better than his *Othello*. It follows accordingly that the entertainment on Tuesday was superior to that on Monday. But the performances, as a whole, were void of distinction, and were almost always feeble when they were not offensive.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

The prospectus of what is dubbed the 'New Italian Opera' fails to encourage any sanguine hopes we may have entertained as to the success of the undertaking. We would gladly see monopoly in opera broken up; but we cannot perceive in the proposed scheme a formidable opposition to Covent Garden, nor do we discover in it any likelihood that Art will be advanced. We hoped that some of the operas which have always been considered too slight for the larger theatre would be tried at the Lyceum. It appears, however, from the published repertoire, that the New Italian Opera intends to force itself into direct competition with the establishment in Bow Street. The only operas announced for the first time are, Donizetti's 'Campanello,'—which, by the way, has been done at Drury Lane within the last six years,—Boieldieu's 'Dame Blanche,' Petrella's 'Precauzioni,' and Cagnoni's 'Don Bucefalo,' an opera which is almost identified with a well-known buffo who, it is said, is engaged at Covent Garden. The long list of works announced is made up from the regulation repertoire. Among the singers we find the names of Madame Kraus, Miss Rose Hersee, Madame Volpini, a light soprano, formerly of Her Majesty's Theatre, Madame Demerio-Lablache, Mdlle. Georgi and Madame Trebelli, the most valuable accession to the troupe. The tenors include Signori Gardoni and Bettini, and the bassi, Signori Violetti, Gassier, Verger and Fioravanti. Signor Tito Mattei is to conduct, and Mr. Weist Hill to lead the orchestra. The season is announced to begin on the 3rd of May, and the performances are to commence at eight o'clock, instead of half-past eight, on Mondays and Saturdays, when 'full dress is to be optional.' It surely would be more satisfactory to do away altogether with regulations as to dress. Ninety-nine people out of a hundred would, under any circumstances, dress for the Opera; but, nevertheless, a man ought to have the privilege of listening to music whatever the shape of his coat may be.

The Musical Winter Evenings were closed by an afternoon performance on Tuesday last. Miss Agnes Zimmermann was the pianist.

Amongst the works to be performed at the Worcester Festival next September are 'St. Paul,' 'Elijah,' 'Judas Maccabæus,' and 'The Prodigal Son,' Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new oratorio. Engagements have been concluded with Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mdlle. Tietjens, Madame Paley-Whytock, and other vocalists. The whole of the Cathedral will be thrown open, including the choir, which is undergoing restorations that will not be finished for two years.

A version of 'L'Opéra aux Fenêtres' of M. Halévy, to which M. Gastinel has supplied the music, has been played, under the title of 'An Eligible Villa,' at the Gaiety Theatre. Neither plot nor music is effective. Such combination of acting and singing as is never seen on an English

stage is necessary to give either a chance of popularity.

A farce, by Mr. F. Hay, entitled 'A Lame Excuse,' has been produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. It is a tolerably amusing piece of its class, and turns upon the misadventures which result from the same name being borne by two suitors of the same lady. Frank, who is favoured by the father, obtains possession of a note that is intended for another Frank, his rival. Endeavouring to keep an appointment to which he believes himself invited, he becomes the victim of much ill-usage, meant for the man he unconsciously personates. The farce was fairly played, and obtained a moderate success.

Mdlle. Nilsson is to make her last appearance for the season, in Paris, on the 28th, in 'Hamlet,' and she is to come out at Covent Garden on the 4th of May, a date that will be remembered by many *habitues* as that on which another Swedish singer, Mdlle. Jenny Lind, first stepped on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The musical season in Paris is drawing to a conclusion just as ours is beginning. The Théâtre Italien is to close on the 30th of April; but before then Mozart's 'Cosi fan tutte' is to be revived. This is one of the operas which might be brought out in London with very little trouble, if it were not thought necessary to have scenery specially painted for every revival, and if rehearsals were possible during the hurry and bustle of our short season. It is very questionable if the extent to which we have carried the elaboration of our *mise-en-scène* is not prejudicial to music as an art. Operatic managers have come to think it necessary that each revival shall exceed all predecessors in magnificence, and the consequent enormous expense acts as a bar to the extension of the repertoire. In many small theatres in Germany there is much more variety than in the large establishment in Covent Garden. At the Opéra Comique 'Jaquarita' is being rehearsed; and this not very amusing production is to be followed by 'La Petite Fadette,' founded on Madame George Sand's delightful story. It has been set by M. Semet. This, again, is to be succeeded by 'La Fontaine de Berny,' music by M. A. Nibelle, and 'La Cruche cassée,' music by M. E. Pessard, Prix de Rome. At the Lyrique, M. Boulanger's 'Don Quichotte' is in rehearsal; and it is intended that it shall alternate with Herr Wagner's 'Rienzi.' The French critics are unanimous in their distaste for 'Rienzi,' which they persist in looking upon as typical of Herr Wagner. In the Roman story, however, the excessive ugliness which is the chief characteristic of the music of the future is only partially revealed. Herr Wagner had not yet learnt to develop his defects into so many cardinal virtues; he had not yet ventured upon the sublimely logical dogma, 'I have not the gift of melody; therefore, melody there shall be no more.' In 'Rienzi' he was content to follow in the steps of Meyerbeer. The result of an ill-shapen pigmy attempting to don a giant's clothes must necessarily be the impeding of the dwarf's movements.

In 'Rienzi' the melodies are trivial, the cadences invariably commonplace, the declamatory passages devoid of interest, and the orchestration noisy in the extreme. The opera might bear, indeed, the comedy-title, 'Much Ado about Nothing.' We cannot agree with our Parisian contemporaries that the *tibretto* is bad; but we wish that some composer would do for it what Beethoven did for Paer's 'Fidelio,'—'set it to music'!

'La Comédie de la Vie,' a five-act piece of M. E. Brisebarre, produced at the Déjazet, is a less ambitious work than its title indicates. The comedy of life exhibited is that which passes inside a theatre. A 'comédienne' who has had a lover, finds herself humiliated by receiving one of those contracts which a well-regulated Frenchman executes when he forsakes a mistress and takes a wife. She has a soul, however, above contracts, and so takes poison, from the effects of which, fortunately, she recovers. Finally she goes to America to follow her profession far away from the man who has wronged her. Almost the entire action of the play passes behind the scenes of a theatre, and many of the characters introduced are portraits of the personages usually encountered there. To the interest caused by these

sketches rather than to the value of the plot the favourable reception awarded the piece may be attributed.

'Séraphine,' by M. Sardou, has now been represented one hundred nights at the Gymnase. This piece has supplied Mr. Boucicault with the subject of his drama now in preparation at the Queen's.

M. Sardou's success with 'Patrie' is to be followed by his elevation to the rank of officer to the Legion of Honour.

'L'Aventurière' of M. Émile Augier has been revived at the Théâtre Français. At the Odéon 'La Loterie du Mariage,' a two-act comedy played near the close of the last season, has been reproduced. A parody by MM. Amédée de Jallais and Oswald, of the 'Patrie' of M. Sardou, is announced at the Folies Marigny.

Liszt's 'Legend of St. Elizabeth,' recently brought out in Vienna, seems to have been found tiresome even by the most ardent admirers of the great player. The subject offers a good canvas for effective musical painting, but the composer has missed his chances, and has been betrayed into excessive length. At the repetition of the oratorio it was considerably cut down.

At the Opera of the Kaiserstadt, Mr. Adams has been playing with success in 'Masaniello,' the part which he undertook here during the short reign of the English Opera Company, at Covent Garden. Küssmayer's comic opera, 'Das Landhaus,' continues to draw, although it has been unfavourably spoken of by the critics.

Herr Ferdinand Hiller has resigned his triple appointment at Cologne of Städtischer Capellmeister, Director of the Conservatorium and Conductor of the Society of Concerts. He was announced to take part with Herr Joachim in a popular concert of chamber music on the 20th inst.

The sudden death is announced of Dr. Heinrich Kreissle von Hellborn, at the age of 48. He is chiefly known as the author of 'The Life of Schubert,' which has lately been translated by Mr. Arthur Coleridge.

The Breslau Theatre has just adopted the *diapason normal*. In spite of the pitch settled at Stuttgart, the French standard is slowly but surely making its way throughout Germany.

A 'History of Oratorio,' by Herr C. H. Ritter, is in preparation.

Herr Anton Rubinstein has been playing at Hamburg and Copenhagen.

Three new plays by M. Goldschmidt, the Danish novelist, have recently been produced at the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen. Two of them 'A Flaw' and 'From the other World,' are comedies. The third and more important work, 'The Rabbi and the Knight,' is a 'grand drama.'

MISCELLANEA

The Mother of Two Poets.—The etymology of the names of houses and rural localities is often matter of interesting inquiry. There is a hill between Malden and Cranbrook called Husheafe Hill; on the side of that hill where it slopes towards the north is a fine, roomy old house by the roadside, called Husheafe House, which, when compared with another house dated 1611, looks a century or two centuries older; one of the few remaining houses in which tradition tells us the Kentish broadcloth-weavers carried on their business from 500 to 200 years since. In the *Athenæum* for the 20th of February (No. 2156, p. 270) it is stated, 'The mother of the two poets—Phineas and Giles Fletcher—has been made out. This lady was Joan Sheafe, the daughter of a wealthy clothier of Cranbrook.' Hu-Sheafe House was built before timber became scarce. Complaints began to be made nearly 300 years ago that that was the case from the vast quantity consumed in making iron. There is another house at the bottom of the hill, perhaps not much less ancient, which I was told fifty years back was Hart Sheafe House. The names of those houses seem to connect this locality between three and four miles from Cranbrook with the family from whom Dr. Fletcher married his wife in 1580. Husheafe House is worth looking at, not only as a relic of antiquity, but as affording evidence that its builder was not only a man of

business, but a man of taste. A walk of three miles from the Marden station of the South-Eastern Railway on the road towards Cranbrook, will take a party to the top of romantic Husheaf Hill. It may be objected that this house is in the parish of Staplehurst, while it is said this lady's father lived in Cranbrook; but as rates for the relief of the poor were not imposed till twenty years after her marriage, it might not have been necessary to define the boundaries of parishes so accurately at that time, as for the purposes of rating it has been since. The boundaries of parishes have been settled by compromise or arbitration as occasion has demanded; and what is now the south-western extremity of Staplehurst parish might then have been regarded as pertaining to Cranbrook.

J. F.

Renewal of Life.—I have just noticed in one of the daily papers the following: "The journals of Brunn, in Moravia, state that a Jewess, who lately attained the respectable age of 100 years, felt the other day a pain in her gums, which was soon after found to be caused by the appearance of four new teeth, which were forcing their way down." I can supply the public with a still more wonderful fact. In the churchyard of Colne, in Lancashire, there lies a man who lived to the age of about 106 years. As he travelled about in the capacity of a hawker, he was well and widely known. The name he commonly went by was Scotch Robin. When well-nigh a centenarian, nature (not art) furnished him with a set of new teeth. His eyesight, which had partially failed, was also fully restored. My informant, who is now about eighty years of age, told me that a great many years ago (I think he said he was about fifty at the time) he had sung hymns with the old man, who, unlike himself, did not then need spectacles. Scotch Robin was, it seems, a religious man, and, according to my friend's account, referred the restoration of both teeth and sight to the special favour of God towards him. Had he lived in the age of alchemy, perhaps some lover of life might have offered a large sum for the privilege of looking over his papers, in hope of being led to the discovery of the true elixir of immortality. Perhaps some of your scientific readers may have something to say upon this singular attempt of nature to rejuvenate one whose longevity was, no doubt, largely owing to strict obedience of her laws.

W. F. S.

Contraction of Igneous Rocks on Cooling.—Although communications from several of the most eminent men of science, here and on the Continent, testify to their having fully understood and approved the results of my experimental inquiry into this subject, the letter of Mr. H. P. Malet, in your number for April 10, shows that he has not yet been able to comprehend them, since, notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary, he again repeats that no contraction on cooling is proved. He declares that, since the specific gravity of the artificial stone was found identical with that of the natural rock from which it had been formed, no contraction could have taken place. As, however, the original and ultimate specific gravity of a body are terms not necessarily dependent upon the intermediate physical conditions which the substance may have experienced, the absurdity of Mr. H. P. Malet's deduction is at once self-evident. A lump of cold cast lead, for example, has precisely the same density before and after casting, no matter how many times it may have been remelted; yet, as every one who has cast a bullet knows, the molten lead will each time shrink in the mould, i.e. contract upon cooling. Quite as little does that gentleman understand the quotation from the letter of the artificial-stone manufacturer, whose observation, "no contraction whatever," applies to the dimensions of the casting when compared with those of the original wooden model, but not to the red-hot expanded mould, whose internal cubic contents are considerably greater than the bulk of the model itself. Consequently, the very fact that the casting produced was of the same dimensions as the wooden model is full proof that contraction must have taken place. The manufacturer well knows, if he requires a casting which when cold shall be of certain fixed dimensions, that he must

either employ a somewhat larger model, so as to allow for this contraction in cooling, or that he must, by the application of heat, expand the dimensions of his mould before filling it with the molten rock, so as to increase its internal capacity in a corresponding ratio. These same remarks equally apply to the experiments with the Eidsfoss and other slags, several of which were made in moulds whose internal capacity had been determined, after having been heated so as to obviate the necessity of any correction for the expansion of the mould itself. A perusal of Mr. Malet's remarks on this point will sufficiently show the inverted nature of his reasoning and deductions. In discussing some of the higher and more abstruse questions in scientific inquiry, I fully expect to be referred to works or periodicals of known scientific standing, but not to anonymous articles in *Sharpe's London Magazine*, which, upon inquiry, I find to be a popular journal of fiction, fashions, and poetry, in which Mr. H. P. Malet is evidently quite at home, and where I must respectfully decline to follow him. Hitherto, I have answered his letters from their having been specially addressed to me through the columns of the *Athenæum*; but, as the scientific public can scarcely feel interested in a discussion which promises to assume a highly-confused and desultory character, I believe it is now full time to bring it to a conclusion.

DAVID FORBES, F.R.S.

Liverpool.—The name of Liverpool ought to be no puzzle to antiquaries. As now spelt, it is evidently a corruption; for in Samson d'Abbeville's Map (Paris, 1640) it is marked *Leerpole*. Leer is a word still in everyday use in Somersetshire and Devonshire for empty; and surely the Mersey before it was filled with ships and docks was, at low-water, well entitled to the name of Leerpole. Leer is a word used by the Germans both as an adjective and also as a verb: thus in Schiller's 'Wallenstein's Lager':—

Thun als wenn sie zu farnheim wären
Mit dem Bauer ein Glas zu leeren.

W. POOLE KING, Clifton.

Cling.—Passage in 'Macbeth':

Till famine cling thee.

When I was staying, some years ago, in the district of Suffolk, south of Yarmouth, that lies between Norfolk and the sea, a discussion arose as to the meaning of a provincial term—"clung"—applied therabouts to a turnip or an apple that has lost its juice and become of a spongy texture. A gentleman of the company afterwards wrote to me, and cited this passage in 'Macbeth.' He thought that the Suffolk word was the participial form of the verb used by Shakespeare, as Mr. Viles has shown in your journal by a quotation from a French and English Dictionary of 1688.

SCHOLAR.

The Divining Rod.—Brand, in his 'Popular Antiquities,' gives much information relating to divination by the rod. Your Correspondent, Galahad G., notes several facts not to be found in Brand and his authorities, namely, that the rod must be made of a tree the fruit of which contains a stone; that the diviner should be a half-witted person; and that the divination is best used after a hearty dinner. Brand mentions the hazel, apple, willow, elm, and ash as the trees which yield divining rods; the first one being the most potent. The only peculiarity relating to the operator that Brand or Ellis (his editor) names is, that he should be the seventh son of a seventh son; but this was in the case of divination for the discovery of metal ore. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1751 says that "an ingenious gentleman" had then lately found, by experience, that the rods would answer with all persons in a good state of health, and after meals, when the operator was in good spirits; but some persons had the virtue intermittently. Your correspondent would have enhanced the value of his note if he had recorded the places where the superstition now prevails.

EDWARD J. WOOD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. P.—G. T. S.—W. B.—M. L.—A Subscriber.—B. S.—C. P.—J. H. B.—N. B.—received.

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For the reason referred to, many persons hesitate or decline to

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1. The sum of 418,342. was proposed for Assurance, of which 307,300. was completed, at Premiums producing 10,067. per Annum.
2. The amount paid under Claims by death was 100,882., being the smallest since 1860, whilst the expenses of management and all other outgoings were even less than for many years past.
3. On the other hand, the Income was raised to 219,769., notwithstanding that its increase was retarded by abatement of premium which did not take effect in the previous year; and by the cessation of interest on the large sum paid as Bonus in 1867.
4. The Surplus Income was very considerable. It amounted to 83,124., a sum exceeding by more than 8,000. any previous Surplus during the forty-four years of the Society's existence.
5. The Accumulated Fund was thereby increased to 1,508,000.

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